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Spanish Interior Minister Rodolfo Martín Villa points out results of constitutional referendum.

Spaniards Vote 'Yes' 11-to-1; A Third of Electorate Abstains

By James Markham

MADRID, Dec. 7 (NYT) — Spaniards today expressed self-congratulatory sentiments after yesterday's peaceful and affirmative vote on the country's democratic constitution. But in political quarters, many saw disquieting portents for the minority government of Premier Adolfo Suárez.

"A great day of authentic historical content," extolled the conservative Barcelona daily *La Vanguardia*. "After 50 years," declared Alfonso Guerra, number-two man in the Socialist Party, "Spain has a democratic constitution."

The government-run referendum, supervised by poll-watchers from the main parties, was less than a model of clarity or good organization. Two figures for the total electorate were given out — at first 25.6 million, later 26.8 million — with the second figure finally prevailing. Official results showed that 15.7 million Spaniards, or 58 percent of the 26.8 million who could have voted, cast "yes" ballots. About 1.4 million voted "no."

Affirmative votes easily swamped the negative ones by 87.7 to 7.9. But, according to the government figures, only 17.9 million Spaniards aged 18 and over exercised their right to vote, putting the rate of abstention at a troubling 32.3 percent. About 3.5 per cent blank ballots were cast, theoretically raising the abstention level to almost 36 per cent of the electorate.

Campaign Boredom

Manuel Fraga Iribarne, leader of the fragmented rightist Popular Alliance, announced that he had voted "yes," but he speculated, along with many others, that a large number of the abstentions represented voters who in June last year voted for Premier Suárez's Union of the Democratic Center. "There is no doubt that the credit of the government has dropped a lot," Mr. Fraga asserted, "and that the constitutional campaign bored a lot of people, and that the absurd use of television had a boomerang effect."

Politicians compared the high abstention level with last year's landmark elections, which turned out a hefty 78 percent of a smaller electorate limited to those 21 and over. "The big parties must pay attention to a certain disenchantment among the people," warned Simon Sanchez Montero, a veteran Communist leader, "because the people see that democracy does not resolve the problems they face."

The Socialists, the country's second-largest party after Mr. Suárez's, and the Communists both campaigned forcefully for a "yes" vote. In some areas where they had already demonstrated electoral strength — big cities such as Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia, and the southern swath of Andalusia — the voter turnout tended to be above the national average.

In thinly populated rural areas, where Mr. Suárez's party is fairly strong, abstention levels were not always high, but in several such provinces the number of "no" votes was striking: Burgos 12.6 percent, Toledo 14 percent, Ciudad Real 10.9 percent.

Amsterdam Tied Up By Transport Strike

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 7 (AP) — An unexpected strike by public employees against proposed pay curbs paralyzed Amsterdam's transportation network today. Streets, buses and subway services did not operate until midday, leaving thousands of commuters stranded. Traffic jams built up around the city as Amsterdamers took to their cars, while others walked to work or rode their bicycles.

NATO Ministers Frown on Parley With East Bloc

By Joseph Fitchett

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7 (IHT) — A meeting between NATO politicians and Warsaw Pact leaders was proposed today by British Foreign Secretary David Owen, but the suggestion drew a negative response from most Western representatives.

In his statement to the NATO Ministerial Council, Mr. Owen called for "collective consultations" between Western foreign ministers and their Warsaw Pact counterparts to "develop a political dialogue between NATO and the Warsaw Pact" that would advance détente.

Other Western officials appeared surprised by the suggestion, and Mr. Owen's statement was clarified later. British sources said that he meant to suggest a meeting at the mutual and balanced force-reduction talks in Vienna to add a "political dimension" to the negotiations.

The prospect of a political meeting would "concentrate people's minds" for a negotiating breakthrough, a British source said.

Calling for the dialogue to mark NATO's 30th anniversary next year, Mr. Owen appeared to have in mind a meeting next fall. Britain made a similar proposal last May, but it was ignored.

Warsaw Pact officials in the past have not shown interest in such a meeting, indicating that they believed it would produce more human-rights criticism.

While several Western governments, led by West Germany, expressed reservations about the U.S. approach on human rights, a State Department spokesman reaffirmed U.S. intentions to continue its outspoken policies. This view appeared to call into doubt the chances of creating a new forum with the East bloc.

A State Department official questioned whether Mr. Owen's proposal had come at a propitious time, and West German officials said that it was "pointless" until the Warsaw Pact had agreed to Western estimates of the actual number of forces under discussion. France in the past has rejected "bloc-to-bloc" negotiations. Italy, Canada, Denmark and the Netherlands have cautiously accepted the concept.



The Dutch foreign minister, Christoph van der Klauuw, Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., supreme allied commander in Europe, and NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns conferring yesterday.

From Treasury Secretary Blumenthal

Romania to Hear U.S. Support

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT) — President Carter announced today that Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal will go to Romania this weekend as a show of support for President Nicolae Ceausescu after his new test of strength with the Soviet Union, administration sources said yesterday.

After four days of trade talks in Moscow, Mr. Blumenthal flew to Bonn yesterday to meet Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. U.S. officials said that rather than have Mr. Blumenthal come directly to Rome, the aim was for him to visit Romania this weekend.

[In Bucharest, Western diplomats said that Mr. Blumenthal would arrive there tomorrow to deliver a message of support from President Carter to Mr. Ceausescu on Saturday, United Press International reported. In addition, they said that Mr. Blumenthal would make a "significant statement" on his arrival.]

Mr. Blumenthal is expected to discuss trade and political issues. But his principal mission will be to show support for Romania's independence from Soviet policy.

Mr. Blumenthal will be the first Cabinet-level official to go to Romania since Mr. Ceausescu's visit to Washington in April. The last Cabinet member to go to Bucharest was Earl Butz, the agriculture secretary in the Ford administration.

Reluctant Endorsement
Romania had "passed for high-level U.S. representation at last Friday's celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the birth of the Romanian state, which involved territorial annexations from Hungary, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary and Soviet Russia, at the end of World War I. But officials said that the United States was reluctant to appear to give that kind of endorse-

ment to Romania's absorption of Transylvania, formerly part of Hungary.

Since Mr. Ceausescu, after a Warsaw Pact meeting in Moscow last month, began publicly to proclaim his refusal to go along with Soviet pressures for increased defense spending and for joint military procedures, Washington has been watching the situation with concern and looking for some diplomatic way of showing support for Romania.

Six days ago, Washington received fragmentary and un-

firmed intelligence reports of Soviet troop movements near the Romanian border, raising speculation that there might be more to the quarrel than had emerged.

However, U.S. specialists in Soviet and East European affairs were skeptical that Moscow would proceed as in its 1956 invasion of Czechoslovakia, because of the likely disruption to the whole trend of East-West relations. Officials said yesterday that there had been no confirmation of the troop movements.

As Agreed Deadline Nears

Carter Increases Pressure For Israel-Egypt Accord

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (WP) — President Carter put new pressure today on the leaders of Egypt and Israel, warning that their failure to reach a peace agreement by the Dec. 17 deadline would be "a very serious matter" with "far-reaching adverse effects."

The president also said he would consider any Israeli intention to build several new settlements in the West Bank of the Jordan after Dec. 17, as was reported yesterday, a violation of the Camp David accords. "We would like to see the Camp David accords carried out completely," Mr. Carter said. "I think any violation of the Camp David accords would set a very bad precedent and would cast doubt on the present treaty."

Mr. Carter spoke out on the subject of the impasse holding up an

Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty during breakfast with White House reporters. His words added new urgency to the mission of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who is to go to both countries early next week to seek a compromise that Mr. Carter hopes will overcome the latest dispute and bring about a treaty.

Hope Emphasized

And today the president emphasized that he hopes for a treaty by the agreed-on deadline — just three months after the Sept. 17 signing here of the Camp David accords by Mr. Carter, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel.

While Israel's Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan reportedly has said that the December deadline is not

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Carter, Schmidt, Callaghan and Giscard to Meet

PARIS, Dec. 7 (IHT) — Leaders of Britain, France, the United States and West Germany will hold an informal summit meeting on the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe on Jan. 5 and Jan. 6.

A communique today from the Elysee Palace said that President Carter, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and British Prime Minister James Callaghan accepted invitations to meet with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

An Elysee spokesman said no statements would be made at the end of the meeting, expected to deal with general problems, ranging from international issues to developments. The leaders will be accompanied by their own advisers each, he added.

Brzezinski Going

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that Mr. Carter's aide would be national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Informed sources said that political questions rather than economic issues would be the main subjects at the summit. The sources said that, although economic questions such as inflation remained the major problem for the industrialized West, the leaders felt these issues had been amply handled at several recent economic meetings.

Now they wanted a smaller, more personal meeting to discuss intricate political problems, the sources said. These would probably include the situation in Iran, East-West rivalry in Africa, the Middle East, China's opening to the West and safeguards for the West's oil routes.

The four leaders last met at the July economic summit in Bonn. But the three European leaders maintain regular contacts and meet at Common Market gatherings.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Schmidt meet twice yearly for bilateral talks, as well as at international gatherings. The French president and the British prime minister meet regularly once a year.

This will be the second time that the French Caribbean has been used for a high-level meeting. In 1974, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and former U.S. President Gerald Ford met on the island of Martinique to improve French-U.S. relations, which had been strained since the time of de Gaulle.

"Somewhat Social"
Mr. Carter, speaking today at a Washington breakfast meeting with reporters, described the summit meeting as a business and "somewhat of a social affair."

"We will only be there for two days," Mr. Carter said. "We would like to have a chance to meet in an unstructured way. There will not be an agenda."

The president's press secretary, Jody Powell, later emphasized the social and relaxed aspects of what he said would be a "private" meeting among the four leaders. He also indicated that press coverage would be discouraged because there will be no communique or press conferences.

A formal economic summit will be held in the spring in Tokyo.

This will be Mr. Carter's sixth trip out of the United States during his term, the White House said. The president also plans to visit Mexico from Feb. 14 to Feb. 16.

China Clears 340 Of Being Spies For U.S., Taiwan

HONG KONG, Dec. 7 (UPD) — Radio reports from China say that the Communist Party has declared the convictions of 340 persons on charges of spying for the United States and Taiwan a "sham" and ordered them released.

A translation of a provincial radio report said that a public rally was held in Fochow, Fukien province "to rehabilitate and clear" those involved.

The report said that the trial and the late Defense Minister Lin Biao and the "Gang of Four" — a clique of Politburo members that included Mao's wife — during the height of the Cultural Revolution in the late 1960s. It said that many of the suspects were "savagely tortured" and that eight died.

Five Days of First Biracial Polling End Today

Namibians Vote in Shadow of Chiefs, South African Troops

By John F. Burns

OMAMUNDUNGO, South-West Africa, Dec. 7 (NYT) — In a South African Army tent pitched under a broad marula tree, Johannes Joseph exercised a right yesterday that had been denied to blacks since the spike-helmeted soldiers of Kaiser Wilhelm I turned this arid territory into a white man's domain nearly a century ago.

Mr. Joseph, a 25-year-old migrant worker who spends most of his year as a fish cannery hand in the distant Atlantic port of Walvis Bay, cast a ballot in a national election.

Despite boycott demands by the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), a black nationalist group that is fighting a guerrilla war, Mr. Joseph showed up at the polling station holding one of the registration cards issued to more than 440,000 people in the territory, including more than 90 percent of black adults.

Hopping off the tribal government truck that brought him from his village five miles away, Mr.

Joseph, dressed in suit and tie, stepped into a shrouded-off area at the back of the tent with a white South African electoral official, Theunis Klopper. Mopping his brow in the 105-degree heat, the official asked the illiterate young black what party he favored, and received a reply.

Chief's Choice

Mr. Klopper marked an "X" on the ballot and returned it to Mr. Joseph, who folded it in an envelope and stuffed it into the ballot box. Outside, he said that his choice among the five participating parties had been determined by advice from his tribal chief, who is a supporter of the multiracial coalition favored to win the election overwhelmingly, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

"We are supporters of our chief," he said, gesturing toward a cluster of thatched huts 200 yards away where the chief, Emmanuel Elifas, was presiding at a tribal divorce court held in a sandy clearing between the huts. "The chief knows what the elections are for, and what is good for the people."

Later, Mr. Elifas insisted that he left the 10,000 people under his authority to make their own ballot choices. But the 43-year-old chief reminded reporters that his brother, Philemon, who was chief of the vast tribal area of Owamboland, was assassinated three years ago by SWAPO gunmen.

The role of the chiefs, whose authority is backed by South Africa as the ruling power in the territory, is one of many questions that have been raised by those weighing the fairness of the election.

Credibility Sought

Others concern the lack of complete secrecy in the balloting, the heavy presence of South African troops and police at polling stations, particularly in the guerrilla zone of Owamboland, and the use of government vehicles to carry voters to the polls.

South Africa, anxious to win international approval of the polling, has paid first-class travel and accommodation expenses for 65 reporters, academics and politicians from Western countries, in-

cluding the United States. Dozens of news organizations, including The New York Times, have paid the expenses of their representatives themselves.

The election began on Monday and ends tomorrow. Credibility is crucially important for South Africa, which has been involved in a dispute with the United Nations over the territory for three decades. Pretoria has withheld approval of a plan for fresh elections next year under UN supervision, in which SWAPO would take part.

By holding an "internal" election now, South Africa is honoring a commitment it made to political groups in the territory that a one-man, one-vote ballot would be held by the end of the year.

Some Indications

But it is also trying to boost the stature of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, whose white and black leaders propose to divide power in the territory along racial lines, with the whites maintaining a veto. SWAPO has denounced the alliance's plan as a "sellout" to the 90,000 whites.

In Owamboland, the semidesert region adjacent to the border with Angola where SWAPO claims its strongest support, a helicopter and bus tour yesterday of five polling stations permitted no final conclusions as to the fairness of the balloting, but gave some indications.

At four of the stops, reporters were greeted by tribal chiefs, who denied SWAPO allegations that they had "rigged" the voting in favor of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which would sustain tribal authority. Of a dozen voters who were questioned, most said that they reached their own decisions, but several, like Mr. Joseph, said that the chief's preferences were paramount.

"I just decided what is my feeling," said Albertina Elago, a 20-year-old cafeteria waitress who cast her vote at a government administrative center in Okahao, 25 miles south of the Angola border. Miss Elago and a companion, Martha Imbili, said that they wanted the "peace and independence" offered by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's election posters, not the violence of SWAPO.

John F. Burns

Baltic Forces Expanded

Denmark Raising Alarm Over Soviet Naval Moves

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (NYT) — Denmark is the latest member of the Atlantic alliance to register alarm over the boldness of the steadily expanding Warsaw Pact forces in its area. The prime cause of concern is Soviet air and naval activity in the Baltic Sea and the waters that lead past Denmark to the North Sea.

U.S. and European analysts regard this activity as part of the developing threat to the sea line of communications across the North Atlantic.

The combined Warsaw Pact forces in the Baltic are nesting a strength that in the event of war would enable them to force their way through the Oresund and the Great Belt, the two waterways from the Baltic to the North Sea, and move out into that sea to join with the Soviet Union's Northern Fleet forces moving southward from Murmansk.

Western naval strategists expect "chokepoints" like the Oresund and the Great Belt to be held by allied air and naval forces. The forces now available would have to be quickly reinforced if they were to perform this mission.

Other analysts have characterized the new Soviet forward strategy in the Norwegian and Baltic seas as essentially defensive, intended to keep Atlantic nuclear submarines and their missiles away from Soviet bases in the Murmansk area and at Kronshtadt near Leningrad.

High Priority

The defensive aspect of Soviet deployments was noted in a paper recently published by the Atlantic Council, which said the Soviet high command put a "high priority" on the ability to counter U.S. "sea-based strategic systems."

The council reported that a "significant portion of the Soviet Navy" and other military forces would be dedicated in war in the neutralization of U.S. submarine ballistic-missile units. The Atlantic Council, an independent organization, was established in 1961 to promote closer ties between the United States and its allies.

Atlantic alliance specialists on

Soviet military operations reject the view that the new strategy is defensive. They say nuclear-missile submarines based in the Murmansk area would take to sea in a crisis and that in this day of remotely piloted missiles and bombs of high accuracy no base can be considered defensible. Denmark, they note, is not the only northern country to suffer from violations of its air and sea space by the Russians; both Norway, another alliance member, and neutral Sweden have complained of an increase in such violations.

Danish anxiety about the Baltic is one facet of the general concern over the military situation that is evident in most capitals of North Atlantic countries. The obvious cause is the continued strengthening of Warsaw Pact conventional forces facing the alliance in Central Europe.

Aging Umbrella

A second cause is the fear that, by early in the next decade, the U.S. nuclear umbrella that has protected Western Europe since the end of World War II will no longer suffice. This fear springs more from the European perception of Soviet strategic nuclear developments than from the course of the talks on strategic arms limitation between the United States and the Soviet Union, although these are also a source of worry.

Defense planners, aware that a change in the nuclear balance could occur, consider that this increases the possibility of a conventional attack, with the Warsaw Pact countries reasonably confident that the United States would not retaliate with nuclear weapons.

Danish sources believe that an offensive to secure the exits from the Baltic would combine airborne troops, amphibious assault forces and a major effort to neutralize Denmark's early-warning systems and internal communications.

In the last two years Soviet, East German and Polish naval units have operated extensively in the western Baltic, with some units steaming around the Danish islands of Sjaelland and Fyn.



Peoples Temple member Paul McCann being escorted Wednesday by FBI agents after arriving in New York from Guyana. He was subpoenaed to testify today in the slaying of Rep. Leo Ryan.

2 Sons of Peoples Temple Leader Subpoenaed

Jury Calls 17 Cultists in Ryan Murder

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP) — Seventeen followers of the Peoples Temple, including two adopted sons of temple leader James Jones, were subpoenaed today in tell a San Francisco grand jury what they knew about the slaying of Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., and four others at a jungle airstrip in Guyana.

It was the first legal action against any of the 44 Peoples Temple members who have returned thus far.

Laura Johnston, a nine-year member, said that all of those who arrived last night had been subpoenaed to appear in U.S. District

Court in San Francisco before a grand jury investigating the slayings of Nov. 18.

Several other members confirmed that they had received subpoenas. Seven said that they were in appear in San Francisco either tomorrow, Saturday or next Wednesday.

Shortly after he arrived at Kennedy airport, Paul McCann was served with papers ordering him to appear tomorrow in San Francisco.

9-Hour Interviewing

The other 15 men and 1 woman were taken by more than 80 agents of the FBI and the Secret Service for questioning in an airport hangar. The interviews lasted about nine hours. Interviews with 27 survivors who returned on earlier flights had lasted about 90 minutes.

An FBI official said that no ar-

rests were made after the interviews.

Rep. Ryan had gone to the temple's agriculture commune in the jungle — named Jonestown, after the leader — to investigate charges by relatives of temple members that some were being abused and forcibly detained.

As Rep. Ryan's party of newsmen and aides was to leave by plane, with several defectors, they were shot at by temple members.

Mr. Jones then ordered mass suicide for temple members, and more than 900 died. Most took food and drink that had cyanide, and a few, including Mr. Jones, had been shot.

Larry Layton, who is accused by Guyanese authorities of killing Rep. Ryan and the four on the airstrip, is to have a hearing in Guyana Jan. 15.

Organization Said to Have Swiss Accounts

Passport Rush by Synanon Is Reported

By Bill Farr and William Overend

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7 — An estimated 125 to 150 Synanon residents have applied for passports since early summer, a spokesman for the U.S. passport office in San Francisco disclosed yesterday.

The rush of passport applications roughly coincided with a mid-year trip to Europe by Synanon founder Charles Dederich and other officials of the alternative-lifestyle and drug-rehabilitation organization.

While in Europe, Synanon officials established a corporation in Lichtenstein. Sources, quoting Synanon officials, also have told the Los Angeles Times that during the same period at least two Swiss bank accounts were opened for Synanon.

Among those applying for and receiving passports during the last five months were residents of Synanon facilities in Tulare and Marin counties in northern California and in San Francisco, an Immigration and Naturalization Service spokesman said.

No Answers on Travel

When they applied for their passports, Synanon residents were asked to state where they intended to travel abroad, but they declined to do so, the passport official said. He added there was no legal requirement that they specify their travel plans.

Synanon representatives declined to comment on the reason for the applications.

Los Angeles Police Department investigators Jerry Rogers and Mary Engquist, in charge of gathering evidence in the case against Synanon members charged in the Oct. 10 rattlesnake-bite incident of a lawyer, Paul Morantz, said that they were aware that a large number of members in the group had passports.

"However, we don't know what

the significance of all those passports is," Mr. Rogers said. "We are naturally curious about it."

Mr. Dederich's trip to Europe preceded his move to Lake Havasu City, the Arizona resort community where he was arrested last Saturday on charges of conspiring to murder Mr. Morantz, 33, who had represented former Synanon members in suits against the organization.

At the time of his arrest, Mr. Dederich, 65, was described by officers as being "stone drunk." It was the first confirmation of stories that Mr. Dederich, a recovering alcoholic when he founded Synanon 20 years ago, had begun drinking again.

Former Synanon residents previously had related accounts that Mr. Dederich and other Synanon officials had resumed drinking.

Since the purchase of a motel and other properties in Lake

Havasu, Synanon residents staying there have been permitted to drink wine and beer, although the organization, which began as a small drug- and alcohol-rehabilitation program, had banned consumption of alcohol until this year.

Meanwhile, in Visalia, Calif., a hearing opened on the claim by Synanon attorneys that tapes seized by the Los Angeles police on Nov. 21 at Synanon's remote Badger facility in Tulare County were taken illegally because the search warrant was faulty.

The tapes were crucial in the filing of charges by Los Angeles authorities against Mr. Dederich of conspiracy to commit murder and solicitation to commit murder.

Synanon lawyers are asking that the tapes be suppressed as evidence and returned immediately.

© Los Angeles Times

Youths in N.Y. Held in Slaying Of a Couturiere

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP) — The son of a Baptist minister and a 15-year-old companion were held yesterday, accused of stabbing to death the European fashion designer, Irene Maxwell, 32, who was here on business.

The older of the two accused boys, Earvin Edwards Jr., 17, is the son of an assistant to the pastor of the Grace Baptist Church in Brooklyn. It was expected that efforts would be made to have the younger boy, Arnold Stokes, tried as an adult rather than a juvenile.

The attack Sunday on Miss Maxwell was the latest in a series of casual murders by youths. Three others, 15 to 20 years old, currently are facing murder indictments for a five-hour mugging rampage Saturday that ended with the fatal stabbing of a plumber who was returning home from synagogue services.

la chrysothèque
ZOLOTAS
Treasures from Greece:
a reproduction of the recent findings
of the (Philip of Macedonia's tomb)

ATHENS
10 Panepistimiou av.
PARIS
370 rue St-Honore

West German Bank Makes Offer To Bail Out City of Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Dec. 7 (UPI) — A West German bank has tentatively offered financing to the city of Cleveland, which faces default on \$15.5 million in loans in eight days. The Cleveland Plain Dealer said today in a copyrighted report.

Cleveland financial director Joseph Tegreene acknowledged that he is discussing the possibility of West German financing for the city.

The newspaper said it obtained an international Telex from Ulf Siebel of Frankfurt, a principal of Richard Daus & Co., Bankier (Dausbank), which outlines an offer of a dollar loan of \$30 million to \$50 million at 10 percent or a loan in deutsche marks of 50 million to 80 million at 6 percent.

The loan in dollars would carry a higher percentage rate because of the difference in the strength of the currencies. Both loans would be for 11 years with a one-year grace period followed by 10 equal installments, the newspaper said.

"I'm exploring a lot of possibilities, but the only people I'm negotiating with are courting are Cleveland banks," Mr. Tegreene said.

He is trying to get the local banks to refinance \$15.5 million in short-term notes that come due Dec. 15. Failure to refinance the notes would mean default for the city.

36% of New GIs Fail to Complete Enlisted Term

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UPI) — More than one-third of the nation's military recruits are being flunked out before completing their enlistments, officials said yesterday.

Published statistics showed that the all-volunteer armed forces are not fully meeting recruitment goals and that the number of enlisted women and men opting to stay in for a career has dropped.

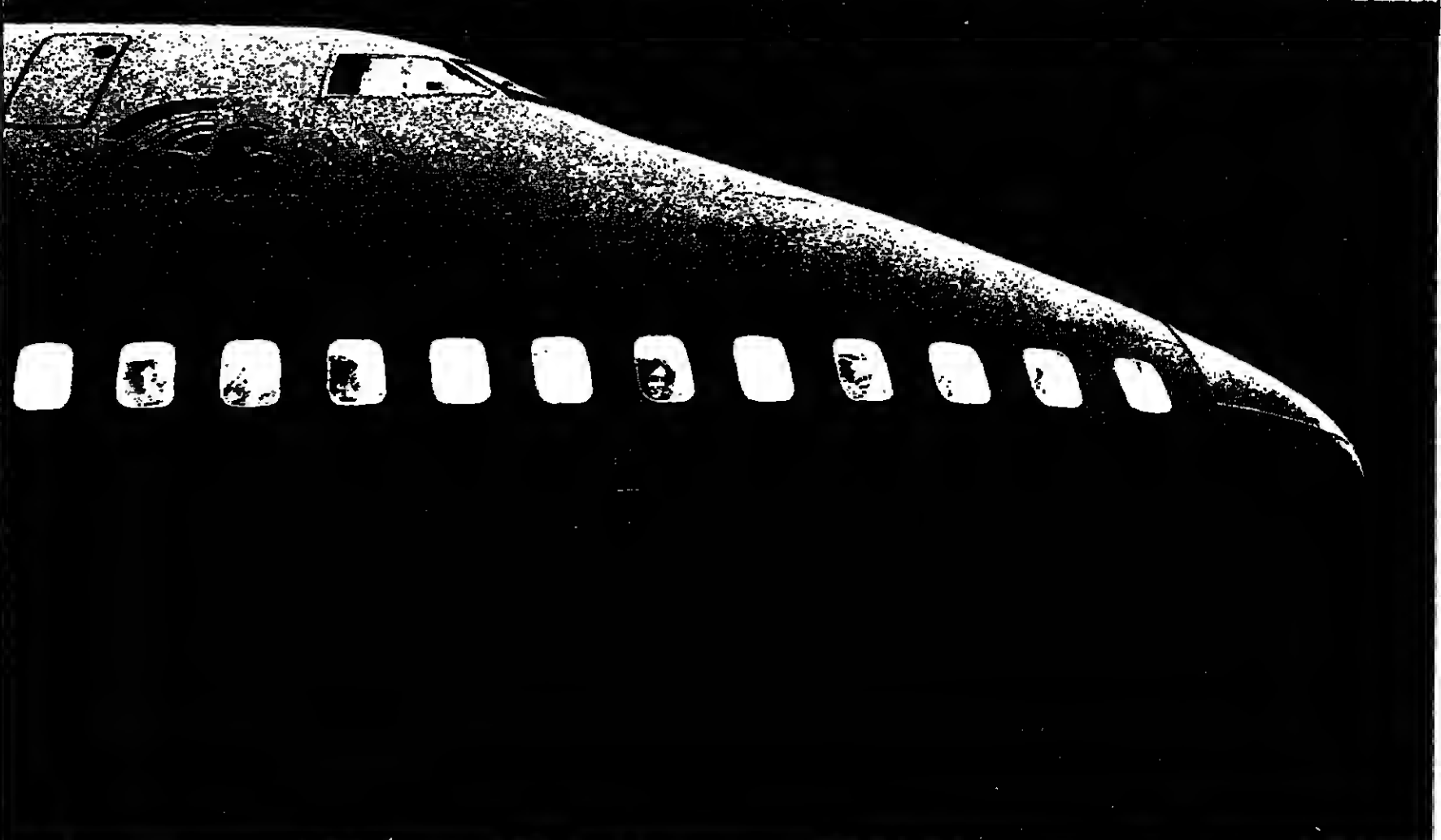
The statistics also showed that the number of blacks for the first time topped one-third of the total of new recruits joining the Army during a full year.

Officials said that the first-term dropout rate for male recruits was 36 percent in fiscal 1978. That was the same percentage as the year before, despite a Pentagon campaign to reduce numbers "weeded out" as troublemakers or for ineptness.

The armed forces fell 2 percent short of enlistment quotas of 340,000 for the year, the statistics showed. The shortfall would have been bigger, except that more women signed up than the quotas called for. A total of 38,300 women were taken in, 7,100 more than the year before.

The total number of blacks in the armed forces increased from 18 to 19 percent last year. Among new Army recruits, the rate jumped from 29 to 34 percent.

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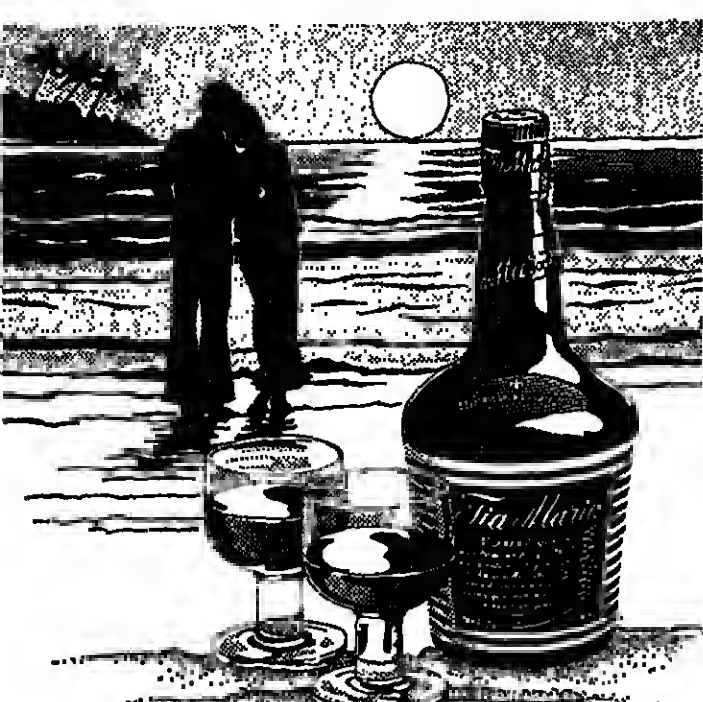
CAMUS NAPOLEON

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Botha Delivers Angry Warning

South African Press Gets a Broadside

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 7 (Reuters) — Prime Minister P. W. Botha, commenting on a far-reaching scandal involving misuse of secret funds by the government's Information Department, today delivered an angry warning to the press and other critics of his administration.

"We are sick and tired of being represented as thugs," Mr. Botha said in his first parliamentary appearance as prime minister. "I want to warn those who continue to besmirch our public representatives that if they continue in this way they will unleash forces of which the end results cannot be seen."

He warned newspapers, which played a major part in uncovering the scandal, that they should not indulge in "trial by press."

Mr. Botha said an official committee had recommended that the government should continue with 36 of the 138 secret projects started by the now-defunct Information Department, which conducted an international propaganda campaign for South Africa.

Praise for Judge

Opposition leader Colin Eglin called on the government to resign, and for the setting up of a parliamentary commission to investigate the scandal. He praised the role of the press in exposing the affair, and the "courage and independence" of Judge Anton Mostert, who on Nov. 2 forced the issue to a climax by releasing evidence of the scandal which he had found while investigating currency-exchange control violations.

Mr. Botha, who had asked Judge Mostert not to release his evidence, promptly abolished the judge's inquiry.

Mr. Eglin called the two-day special parliamentary meeting that began today "a session of shame which follows on the exposure of one of the ugliest and most distasteful chapters in the history of government in South Africa."

He went on: "Those who in one way or another, through their infidelity and deceitfulness, have become part of the secret funds scandal, have succeeded in doing from within the government what all South Africa's enemies combined could never have achieved from outside—they have destroyed the faith of millions of South Africans in the integrity of government in the republic."

Mr. Botha said that through the department, the government had acquired shares in 49 companies in

South Africa and overseas. He asserted that many of these investments could be justified.

The department also had rights in houses, apartment and office buildings, and land. A building in Cannes, France, had already been sold for \$375,000, and a house in the United States for \$320,000, Mr. Botha said.

In the past he had opposed government moves to bring in a bill that would control the press in South Africa. "But the press," he warned, "must not underestimate the chagrin of the larger portion of the public against it."

He said that the government committee set up by his predecessor, John Vorster, to evaluate the Information Department's projects had said that 68—all but 12 of them secret—should be continued.

Costly Newspaper

Mr. Botha said he would not discuss security matters because of a worldwide "conflagration" being led by Russian military imperialism against South Africa. He proposed that the House of Assembly adopt an investigative report made on the Information Department's activities by a second committee.

On the department's controversial deal to finance the Citizen, a rightist newspaper whose costly founding is central to the scandal, Mr. Botha said the government withdrew from the project last month. The Citizen's publishers would continue the paper if they could, he said.

He said he had asked for the resignation from the Cabinet of Connie Mulder a month ago today after revelations about the department, which Dr. Mulder had headed until two months previously. "It is not easy, but I took the decision because it was the only honorable way to act before the people of South Africa," he said.

Earlier, Mr. Vorster, who is now president of the republic, said that the scandal over the secret funds must not be allowed to undermine South Africa's will to fight its enemies.

U.S. Post Office Lists '78 Loss of \$379.4 Million

HOUSTON, Dec. 7 (UPI) — The Postal Service lost \$379.4 million in fiscal 1978 but hopes to break into the black with a \$180 million surplus next year, Postmaster General William Bolger has announced.

Mr. Bolger spoke after the Postal Service Board of Governors approved an immediate 15-month experiment with a new computer-optimized service and tentatively accepted plans for a same-day intracity mail delivery—much of it to be billed from large companies.

Both proposals must be approved by the Postal Rate Commission and are expected to stir opposition from private competitors.

The postmaster pointed out that the \$379.4 million was less than the originally projected \$1.2-billion deficit for the year ended Sept. 30, and 45 percent less than last year's \$688-million deficit.

As Commercial Role Grows

Canada Emerges as Key African Presence

By David Lamb

NAIROBI. — With little publicity, Canada has emerged as a major presence in black Africa, gaining friends and influence at a relatively low cost.

Unlike some foreign nations here, Canada's interests in Africa are not primarily political, strategic or ideological. They are commercial, based largely on the hope that its developmental aid will continue to open Canadian markets on a continent traditionally oriented toward France and Britain.

Canada devotes about 40 percent of its aid budget—or \$400 million a year—to Africa, dividing it evenly between French-speaking and English-speaking countries. It maintains diplomatic missions in 13 sub-Saharan countries and has

517 volunteers, similar to those of the Peace Corps, in 18 countries.

"A lot of people in Africa couldn't even tell you who Canada is," a Canadian diplomat said, "so they can hardly accuse us of having vested interests on the continent or of trying to extend our military goals or political influence."

"Although we're seen as part of the Western, developed group of nations, we're viewed for the most part as having clean hands. Our interests here aren't suspect the way those of the big powers are."

Canada's relations with Africa date to the early 1960s when Ottawa began aid programs with the newly independent English language-oriented members of the British Commonwealth. By the second half of the 1960s, Canada's



MESS DRESS — Dressing for dinner is becoming more fashionable for officers of the Women's Royal Naval Service, full-length skirt and bolero jacket of black polyester and a white blouse. The new style of mess dress is worn by 2d Officer Molly McEwen, in Portsmouth, England.

Federation of 16 Countries

W. Africa Economic Unit May Become Viable Force

LAGOS, Nigeria, Dec. 7 — After 15 years of false starts, a new regional community has taken form here that shows promise of becoming a significant economic and political force in West Africa.

Known as Ecowas, the Economic Community for West Africa brings

together 16 countries with the purpose of gradually merging almost all areas of economic and social activity, from common customs duties to harmonizing communications and transportation systems.

Most of the community's efforts since its formation in 1975 have been devoted to research aimed at determining the region's long-range needs. At the summit here in April, however, the member states reached a noteworthy political decision. They agreed not to attack each other and to recognize each other's boundaries.

Ecowas evolved slowly and indirectly from the visions of Ghana's first president, the late Kwame Nkrumah, who realized that Africa would have tremendous strength as a unified bloc. But Africa was not ready in the early 1960s—not in its political or economic integration.

Loose Federations

Africa opted instead for loose regional federations, many of which failed, among them the Ghana-Guinea-Mali union and the East African Community that brought together Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

But Western economists here are hopeful that Ecowas may prove an exception. If it does, West Africa stands to gain in many ways. As it is today, less than 10 percent of the total legal trade of the member states is within the region, a statistic that reflects Africa's continued dependence on the markets of former colonial powers.

Telegrams, and sometimes telephone calls, from a French-speaking member of Ecowas to an English-speaking member must be routed through London or Paris. There are few interstate roads in the region and several of the member states are such small economic units that they are hardly viable entities.

The major problem that delayed the community's creation for 15 years, and with which the region must continue to cope, is the great diversity of its member states. They speak three languages—English, French and Portuguese.

—DAVID LAMB

© Los Angeles Times

1st Space Probe Completes 3d Orbit of Venus

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Dec. 7 (UPI) — Scientists monitoring the Pioneer-Venus space mission yesterday said Pioneer-Venus 1, the first of six U.S. spacecraft in the current mission to carry out a study of the planet's environment, has completed its third orbit around Venus.

Four probes will slice into Venus' atmosphere Saturday and descend to the surface in an hour-long plunge expected to use more information about the Venusian clouds and lower atmosphere than all previous experiments.

In addition, the probes' transporter will study the outer part of the planet's blanket of gases before burning up.

Scientists attending a panel discussion at Ames Research Center, contract center for the Pioneer mission, said that it may take as long as three to five years to study the data acquired by the Pioneer probe.

Egypt Bars A-Blasts To Dig Qattara Canal

CAIRO, Dec. 7 (Reuters) — Egypt has dropped a plan to use atomic explosions to dig a canal extending from the Mediterranean Sea to the Qattara Depression in the western desert, the Middle East News Agency said.

The agency quoted Energy Minister Mustafa Sabri as saying that the decision was made to spare the country from nuclear pollution.

Forced Turnout Is Charged

Namibia Election Fraud Is Alleged by Churches

By Roy Reed

LONDON, Dec. 7 (NYT) — A church representative recently expelled from South-West Africa (Namibia) has made public a church-gathered report charging widespread voter intimidation and electoral malpractices by South Africa before and during this week's South-West Africa elections.

"The elections in Namibia are a fraud. People are voting not out of choice but because they have been forced to do so," said Justin Ellis, a Church of England layman who delivered the report to London after being deported from South-West Africa last week.

The report was compiled by the Church Center of Namibia, an ecumenical organization representing six major church groups there. It lists more than 20 examples of pressure from the South African government to coerce people into registering and voting. The examples included threats of the loss of jobs, pensions and medical treatment and the use of army troops to promote registration.

Mandate 'Squeeze' Charged

Mr. Ellis said that South Africa's government wants to "squeeze" a mandate from the Namibian voters to give legitimacy to the party it supports, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. He said that the party probably would get the votes of many people and that the turnout probably would be more than 50 per cent because of the alleged intimidation.

To back up the pre-election coercion, he said, voting officials will be able to pressure people to vote for the alliance because ballots are not secret.

South Africa insisted on going ahead with the election over the objections of several Western countries which wanted to wait for a United Nations-supervised election next year.

The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) is urging a boycott of this week's five-day elections. Boycotts of previous elections have helped keep turnout low, and it is the prospect of another small turnout that has prompted this fall's intimidation, Mr. Ellis said.

Mr. Ellis, who had recently become acting director of the Church Center, said that the following examples of intimidation were among

the more than 20 that had been documented by churchmen:

• An alliance organizer named Nghituliwa told a group of church women at Okambebe that any who had not registered to vote would be told to leave the country.

• Chief Josia Tsapopi Shikongo of Uukwaland told teachers and nurses that those who did not vote would be punished, and that not voting would be considered a sign of support for SWAPO, which the backers of the South African government have labeled as Communist.

• On the morning of Nov. 14, soldiers in armored cars asked shoppers and travelers near Engela to show their voter-registration cards, and one man was forced at gunpoint to go home to get his.

• A black soldier told a group at Ongwediva Church Center on Oct. 25 that those not registering would get no more gasoline or medical services.

• A registration team showed up with pension disbursements at Onbalantu on July 4 and people were required to register before getting their pension.

The report also charged a variety of malpractices, including the fraudulent registration of "ghost numbers" of refugees from Angola. The group estimated that a third of those registered in Kavango were from Angola.

A European representative of SWAPO appeared at the news conference with Mr. Ellis and denied that the organization was responsible for bombings this week in Windhoek.

200,000 Report to Vote

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Dec. 7 (AP) — Authorities said today that about half of the 416,000 registered black and white voters here had voted since Monday, despite guerrilla calls for a boycott.

Maj. Gen. Victor Verster, police commissioner in the South African administration here, warned of more terrorist attacks such as the bombing yesterday of a fuel-storage depot. He blamed that explosion and two on Saturday or SWAPO.

There were clashes between guerrillas and government troops in border areas Monday and yesterday, and authorities said that guerrilla was killed.

Rickover Assails Schools, Says Parents Share Blame

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (UPI) — Public schools are failing to properly educate U.S. children and teachers, and parents must share the blame, Adm. Hyman Rickover said yesterday at a meeting of the Foreign Policy Association.

Adm. Rickover, long a critic of public education, warned that the quality of education has an essential bearing, not only on the futures of individuals, "but on the destiny of our country as well."

"If we allow increasing numbers of our citizens to remain shackled by ignorance and superstition, dependent upon the opinions of others and fearful of disagreeable facts, then the democratic freedom

of our nation will be jeopardized," he said.

The signs of failure include more than 10 years of decline in test scores and basic skills. Of recent college graduates, he said the know much less than those of 1 years ago—even though the grades are good.

Competency Tests

Adm. Rickover recommended less paperwork for teachers as more in-service training, backed by tough administrators and tests for competency to assure that schools keep only those who maintain quality to teach.

"Many schools," he said, "test attitudes that do not prepare students for the world's harsh realities. They promote the notion of learning must be easy and entertaining. This idea is cruel to children and dangerous to society. They need not struggle to excel."

"There is simply no way to combine the provision of instant happiness with the business of learning to read, write, and calculate. Learning can be interesting, rewarding and fun, but it requires effort. It is work. No learning takes place just as no ditch gets dug without work," he said.

The admiral recommended that parents not be intimidated by educators or defer to the schools as experts. "What goes on in schools is not the private domain of educators; it is the people's public business," he said. "Parents have a right and a duty to learn as much as possible about their children's schooling."

India's House Defers Ruling In Gandhi Case

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7 (NYT) — Parliament today deferred a decision on the punishment to be meted out to former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on a charge of contempt and breach of privilege.

Supporters of Mrs. Gandhi and ruling Janata Party members wrangled for several hours over the admissibility of a parliamentary privilege committee report recommending "fitting" punishment for Mrs. Gandhi for her alleged attempts to obstruct officials from gathering information for Parliament concerning business deals of her son, Sanjay.

Mrs. Gandhi sat impassively at the side of her party leader, C.M. Stephen, who said the committee had no jurisdiction over the subject and that Parliament "should not be used as an instrument of political victimization."

Madho Limaye, a Janata leader, said Mrs. Gandhi might be shown clemency if she expressed "unqualified regrets" for the alleged persecution of government officials. The offer was drowned in a loud "no" from a large number of Janata members who were reported to favor imprisonment and expulsion from the house for Mrs. Gandhi.

Nimeiri Ends Tanzania Visit

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Dec. 7 (UPI) — Sudanese President Gaafar Nimeiri left Tanzania today after trying to arrange a cease-fire in the war between Uganda and Tanzania.

Gen. Nimeiri, the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, gave no indication before leaving for Zambia whether he had made any progress in his peace mission.

He conferred earlier in the day with President Julius Nyerere, who has spurred previous efforts to mediate an end of his conflict with Ugandan President Idi Amin.

A Naked Jesus On U.S. Stamp Riles Women

GARDEN CITY, Kan., Dec. 7 (AP) — Three women here have complained that the U.S. Postal Service is selling what they term indecent material—Christmas commemorative stamps depicting an unclothed baby Jesus.

The stamp depicts a sculpture by 15th-century artist Andre Delia Robbia, "Madonna and Child with Cherubim," which is at the National Gallery of Art in Washington.

Mrs. Tom Claire, a post office clerk, said that when a woman returned a roll of the stamp, "She asked me to look. I looked and I still didn't see anything. I looked again and she said this child wasn't clothed and this she wouldn't put the stamp on her cards."

Two more women separately returned the stamps complaining that they were indecent. Mrs. Claire said.

The women wanted the money back. They were given stamps depicting reindeer.

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SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE						
Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Jeanine Cooper in the Paris office.						
JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER	Attractive	Large, diversified int'l corp.	New London	25-35 yrs. exp. in comm. relations; int'l exp.; Eng., Fr. & Ger.; graduate level.	Ref. 12/454/INT, R. Shea, Human Resources & Training, 60 St. Mark's Lane, London EC2A 4UB.	LIT. 30-11-78
REGIONAL SALES MANAGER	Extraordinary compensation package	Industrial Water Treatment	Southwest Asia	Proven track record in sales mgmt.; knowl. of water treatment &/or railway process chem. Indust.	Box 11228, Madrid 28001, Spain. 32280 Madrid, France.	LIT. 30-11-78
TECHNICAL MANAGER Southeast Asia	Extraordinary compensation package	New subsidiary of major corp. (Industrial Water Treatment)	Southwest Asia	Several yrs. of proven exp. in water chemistry of large ind. systems; min. 2 yrs. working exp. S.E. Asia.	Box 11228, Madrid 28001, Spain. 32280 Madrid, France.	LIT. 30-11-78
CHIEF INTERNAL AUDITOR	c. \$12,000 + 20% (tax free)	Well-established Saudi company.	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	30-45 yrs. exp. account. mgmt.; degree; knowl. of Saudi & Arabic.	Ann Cassar, PEO Overseas, 4-5 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7DA, Tel: 01-2377834	Financial Times 1-12-78
HOTEL FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	Negotiable	Inter. Continental Hotels Corp.	Paris	Exp. Fr.; accy. exp. or equiv. mgmt. degree; knowl. hotel ind. & audit processing.	Box 11228, Madrid 28001, Spain. 32280 Madrid, France.	Financial Times 30-11-78
FINANCIAL MANAGER Saudi Arabia	c. \$24,000	Leading foreign construction co.	Muscat	20-25 yrs. exp. mgmt. exp. in construction ind.; Eng. + Fr.	Ref. 12/228, W. H. Whiteley & Co. Ltd., 45 Grosvenor Place, London W1A 3AB, Tel: 01-837 6306.	Financial Times 30-11-78
GENERAL MANAGER	\$28,000 tax free	Expanding Soft Drinks Plant.	Sharjah, U.A.E.	Entrepreneurial exp. in working on own initiative; sales exp.; exp. in mgmt. of ind. plant.	Ref. 12/228, W. H. Whiteley & Co. Ltd., 45 Grosvenor Place, London W1A 3AB, Tel: 01-837 6306.	LIT. 2-12-78
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	Based on selection & exp.	Belgian subsidiary of large multi-national group.	Belgium	20-25 yrs. exp. in fin. & acc. mgmt. (MBA or equiv.); Eng., Fr., 30-35 yrs. exp. in ind. or service sector.	Ref. 12/228, W. H. Whiteley & Co. Ltd., 45 Grosvenor Place, London W1A 3AB, Tel: 01-837 6306.	LIT. 2-12-78
SALES MANAGER	Excellent	Expanding Brussels based sales of successful U.S. specialty chemicals co.	Brussels 50% travel	Chemical engineering Mgt.; 5-10 yrs. exp. tech. sales; Eng. + Fr. & Ger.	Vestrum Europe, 87 Ave. A. Meyerson, 1050 Brussels.	LIT. 2-12-78
PRODUCT MANAGER	Excellent	Expanding Brussels based sales of successful U.S. specialty chemicals co.	Brussels, substantial travel	Tech. Mgt. Chemist or chem. engineer; Eng., Ger. + Fr.	Vestrum Europe, 87 Ave. A. Meyerson, 1050 Brussels.	LIT. 2-12-78
BANK CARD REPRESENTATIVE	Compensate with exp.	Interbank Card Association.	New York int'l travel	Master Charge card mgmt. exp.; 2-3 yrs. exp. in mgmt. of bank card; Master Charge exp.; Eng. + Fr.	Personnel manager, Interbank Card Assn., 600 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10018.	LIT. 2-12-78
SENIOR INT'L LENDING MANAGER	c. \$15,000	Well-established overseas bank.	London	25-35 yrs. exp. in exp. exp. in corp. banking (merchant bank or int'l bank);	Jack Coultas, Carter Plan Ltd., 100 Victoria Road, London WC2A 1TB Tel: 01-242 5775.	The Economist 2-12-78
CHIEF EXECUTIVE	\$20-25,000 or equiv. Exp. salary	Far East Freight Conference	The City	Exp. int'l; Freight Exp.; min. 45 yrs. exp. in exp. exp. in corp. exp. in work with int'l shipping field.	Ref. 12/124, M. J. Webb Brown, 0825 Int'l Ltd., 35-39 Market St., London W1A 3AB, Tel: 01-624 4063/4.	The Economist 2-12-78
ASSOCIATE LEGAL DIRECTOR	First Class.	Pfizer Corp. (int'l pharmaceutical co.)	Brussels	30-35 yrs. exp. in exp. exp. in legal dept. of large int'l corp.; Eng. + Fr.	Mr. L.A. Hickey, Pfizer Europe, 55 Rue de Wille A. Papper, 1150 Brussels.	LIT. 5-12-78
GENERAL MANAGER	Negotiable	Plastic Laminated Sheets.	Israel	Tech. oriented exp. in this field; knowl. of exp. & budget control; Eng. + Ger.	Transbank Chemicals AG, Hauptstrasse 112, 6300 Zug, Switzerland.	LIT. 5-12-78
INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE BROKER	Negotiable & very attractive	Major int'l division of insurance brokerage, consulting & actuarial firm	New York City	Int'l underwriting &/or brokerage exp. with sound property &/or casualty knowl.; CPA or ACC.	Vice-President Int'l, 695 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021.	Wall Street Journal 5-12-78

1978/12/08

Teng Uses Mao's Methods to Purge Cultural Revolution Leaders

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Dec. 7 (WP) — Peking's remarkable street-corner political debates and protests seem to be tapering off now, but the past two years of Chinese history indicate that similar outbursts are likely to occur again in the near future.

After intense wall-poster attacks on some leading members of the Politburo a week ago, the fire began to cool as the hero of the protest, Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, declared there would be no purges. However, some old friends of Mr. Teng known to be at odds with certain Politburo holdovers from the era of Chairman Mao Tse-tung have returned to public life in a development that suggests purges will come later.

The street-corner protests, by allowing ordinary Chinese relatively free access to foreigners and relaxing restraints on dissent, have had an enormous social and intellectual influence that goes beyond Politburo politics. But at the political level,

the wall posters seem to represent one more well-timed squeeze or chastisement by Mr. Teng, who wants to ease out party leaders who are dragging their heels in approving his use of Western economic techniques and equipment and his restoration of a technical elite in China.

Mr. Teng seems to be preparing each move against his opponents carefully, never going so far at one time that he might seriously disrupt China's image of stability or lead his young, nominal superior, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, to dig in his heels. In the two years since Mao died, Mr. Teng and his fellow prag-

matists have organized selective dismissals of provincial officials or encouraged wall-poster campaigns or carefully spaced every four or five months. Three or four provincial chiefs have been dismissed at one time, the rest left for another day.

It is a system that Mao himself, the man who purged Mr. Teng twice, often used. During the Cultural Revolution, Mao overturned almost the entire central and provincial leadership of the party and threw the country into chaos in one year's time. He eased up only after a particularly bloody series of clashes in August, 1967.

Mr. Teng now uses the technique, ironically, to undo as much as he can of what is left of the Cultural Revolution. Two of the more prominent victims of the 1960s purges, former financial expert and alternate Politburo member Fo Yi-po and former party Central Committee secretary official Yang Chi-ching, reappeared for the first time in public late last week. They,

and the several other veteran officials who are expected to be rehabilitated soon, represent the political fruits of this latest upsurge of wall posters.

The gradual approach allows Mr. Teng to work out compromises with members of the Politburo who are not so tainted by the old Cultural Revolution animosities. This group probably includes Mr. Hua because he was just a provincial official in Hunan in the late 1960s.

The fact that Mr. Teng has not moved faster indicates that he has encountered resistance in some areas. He told a Japanese visitor a week ago, for instance, that "there are still some problems to be solved" in the rehabilitation of one

of the most prominent Cultural Revolution victims, former Peking Mayor Peng Chen.

Analysts here speculate that Mr. Peng may be demanding a very high position in the government that some of his Cultural Revolution adversaries, like former Mao bodyguard and party Chairman Wang Tung-hsing, do not want him to have. When and how Mr. Peng returns to public life will be a good measure of the extent of Mr. Teng's influence, these analysts say.

Diplomats in Peking reached today by telephone said that new wall posters continue to go up in parts of the city, although they are more restrained in tone. The warm conversations between foreigners and Chinese were curtailed for a while last week after Chinese were warned not to speak too critically of Mao or other leaders. But Chinese-speaking diplomats said they chatted amicably with Chinese reading wall posters this weekend.

"The conversations are different

now, however," said a Western diplomat. "They talk more about stability and unity than they used to."

Some foreigners have reported being frightened when surrounded by large crowds of Chinese who refused to yield, but the incidents seemed to have arisen more from Chinese curiosity and the language barrier than any hostility toward foreigners. However, some foreigners report that Chinese who gladly struck up conversations last week are now avoiding them or curbing cutting them off.

Peking resumed what is expected to be a long string of posthumous rehabilitations with the recent publication of a report praising the country's former leading bank official, Nan Han-chen. Mr. Nan allegedly committed suicide at one of the violent peaks of the Cultural Revolution in January, 1967.

China also announced it had sent a new ambassador to Vietnam. Yang Kung-su, the new envoy, replaced Chen Chih-fang, who left Hanoi in mid-June reportedly be-



Teng Hsiao-ping

cause of ill health. The appointment of Mr. Yang, a former ambassador to Nepal and presently head of the travel and tourism bureau, indicates Peking will continue normal relations with Vietnam despite their simmering border feud and China's support of Cambodia in its war with Vietnam.

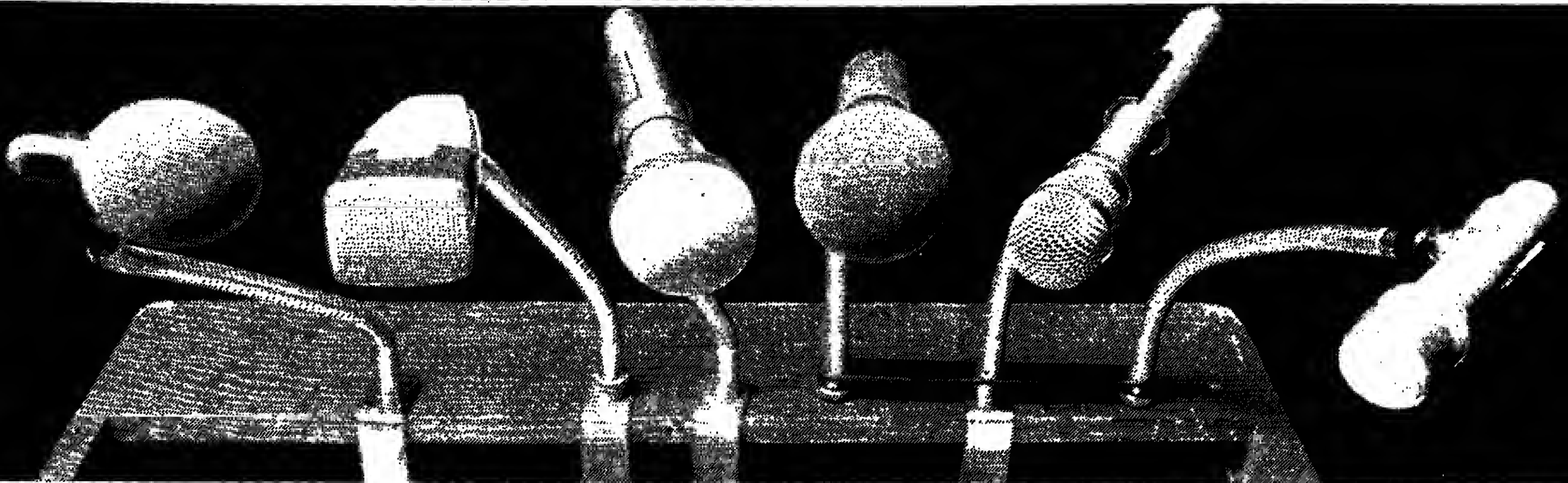
Sales of A-Plants To Peking Need U.S. Approval

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (Reuters) — The State Department said yesterday that U.S. approval will be necessary before France can go ahead with its plan to sell China two nuclear power plants built under U.S. license.

Discussions between the United States and France on the subject have been continuing and no decision has been made, department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said.

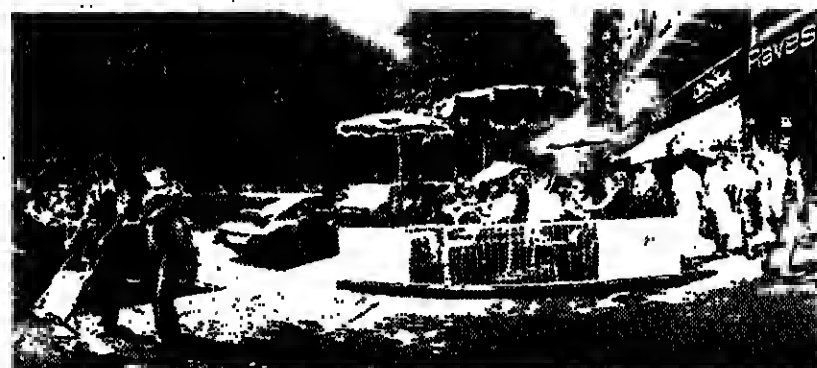
French Foreign Trade Minister Jean-François Deniau signed an agreement Monday in Peking for the sale of the two nuclear plants, which would be manufactured in France under license from the U.S. firm of Westinghouse.

"U.S. approval of the transfer to a third country of a reactor manufactured abroad with U.S. license technology would require a determination that the transfer would not be inimical to U.S. interests," Mr. Carter said.



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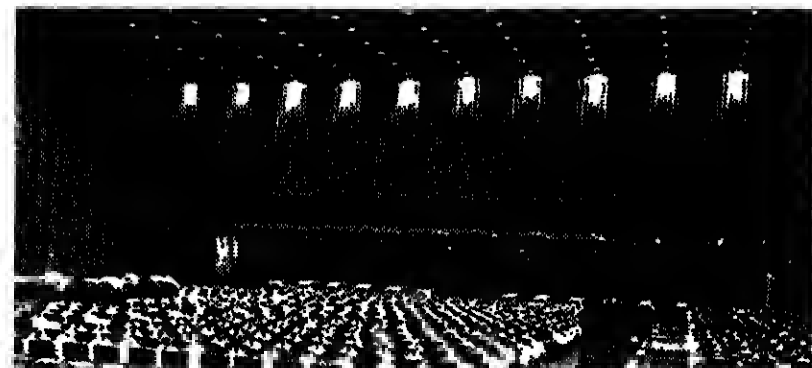
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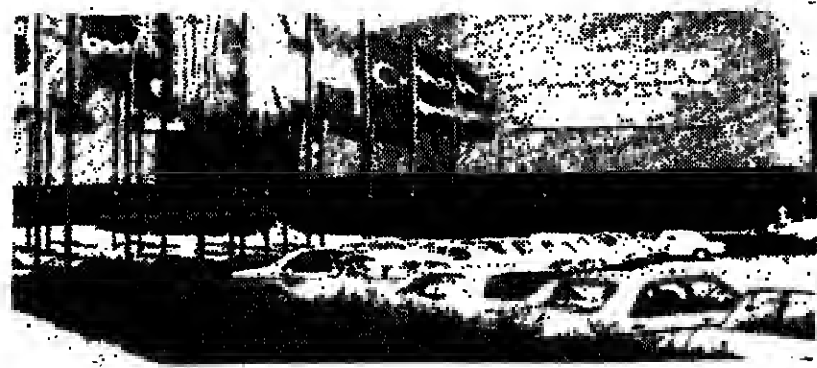
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The Military in the Middle

The appointment, by Shah Mobammed Reza Pahlavi, of a military government for Iran was virtually inevitable. The shah has been confronted with both ends of the political spectrum, radical students and conservative Moslems, and if the nation that is so significant strategically and in terms of oil supply is not to descend into anarchy, some kind of single rule must be imposed. The shah has allowed for the possibility of change; he has apologized for whatever gave substance to the charges against his government. But for the moment, at least — a moment of strikes and violent demonstrations — he relies on the armed forces to sustain order.

Assuming that the troops are able to maintain the power of the shah, it will still be far from easy to bring Iran to a constitutional regime. For not only are the political extremes opposing him. There is a very widespread discontent in Iran, the result of the political and technological revolution the shah and the times have introduced into the country. This discontent takes many forms. There is the kind of trouble that afflicts the traditional small businessman under the impact of modern merchandizing — France, among other industrial states, has seen that issue arise among the Pouljadists. There is a more general disturbance over the way in which the shah has spent oil revenues on weapons — a subject that is probably chiefly focused on the popular wish for something more personal and comfortable than tanks, guns and planes to emerge from their oil wells, but which does have a relationship with Iran's neighbors, including Iraq and the Soviet Union.

Many aspects of these sources of Iranian annoyance with their government find voice in religious traditionalism, which has often been a major political influence in Moslem

countries. Whether through the Mahdi in the Sudan or the Saudi dynasty, an emphasis on religion has and does play a significant role in many states. But — as is the case in Iran today — it is not always easy to predict, in political terms, just what this influence is likely to produce. It can range from forms of socialism, as in Iraq and Syria, through the conservatism of Saudi Arabia to the mere adventurism of an Idi Amin.

The religious rebels in Iran emphasize means — an Islamic republic — rather than specific goals with respect to the country's economy. This is probably one reason why the traditionalists of Iran's Moslem establishment have not clashed with the student radicals, who tend toward more specific forms of socialism. And since the leftist and the religious groups tend to agree about the need for using Iranian funds for other purposes than arms, they have that, too, in common.

But arms expenditures can affect Iran's neighbors and can recreate some of the ties with the Soviet Union that developed during the initial creation of the Iranian oil industry and in World War II. The United States presently shares the opposition the shah has evoked — but there are still memories of Soviet intervention in Iran and there may well be sharp differences over how far a new Iran might drift away from Islamic socialism toward atheistic Communism.

Consequently, Iran needs a breathing period in which to define the aims of the various groups now contending with the shah, and to spell out its national positions, with the United States, with the Soviet Union and with the Arab League. None of these are clear: all could complicate the nation's difficulties. It must be hoped that the military will supply this time of discussion, for the shah as well as for his people. Iran is too important, in place, in power, in petroleum, to lapse into a conflict of moods.

Amin's Invasion

How is it that a crazy like Idi Amin of Uganda gets to be able to invade Tanzania? It's that the Soviet Union, prowling for pawns to move on the African chessboard, loaded up President Amin with the military hardware he has now put to aggressive use against his neighbor. Without Soviet guns and planes — and the encouragement they provide — Ugandan forces would not be sitting on some 700 square miles of northern Tanzania. Amin's claim that he is merely responding to a Tanzanian invasion has no demonstrable basis at all.

The Russians also supply guns to Tanzania; there the Soviet purpose evidently is to displace Peking as Tanzania's leading military patron. This puts Moscow in the position of, in effect, sponsoring one client's aggression against another. Other African states have a powerful interest in persuading the Soviet Union to cut off Uganda. By doing so, Moscow would at once be aiding one of the more progressive African states, punishing the most savage regime on the continent and bolstering the essential African principle of respect for colonially drawn frontiers. Otherwise, since geography and the deployment of forces make it hard for Tanzania to drive the Ugandans out, Tanzania's Julius Nyerere could be in very difficult straits.

One further possibility is that Kenya, through which all of landlocked Uganda's oil and other imports pass, could staunch the flow. The trouble here is that Kenya and Tanzania have their own nasty feud going. They now have fresh and urgent reasons to talk out their differences. Idi Amin is an embarrassment and menace to all of Africa, and all Africans share an interest in seeing his occupation of northern Tanzania rolled back and Amin's own rule brought to an end. He is no less loathsome, we might add, for playing the buffoon: The other day, Amin, a hulking former boxer, challenged the slight Nyerere to settle the war in a boxing match.

The United States has sharply condemned the Ugandan invasion. Just last month, trade with Uganda was halted in response to Amin's gross human-rights violations, including his butchery of hundreds of thousands of his own citizens. As it happens, the cutoff left Washington with no easy way, beyond words, of taking concrete steps to help out Tanzania in the current crisis arising from actions Amin has taken outside his own borders. That means in practical terms that his invasion has to be dealt with either by the Russians or the Africans, in their respective ways.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Crack in Cambodia

The UN Secretary General, Kurt Waldheim, should accept the invitation of Cambodia to see with his own eyes the human-rights situation in the country its rulers call "Democratic Kampuchea."

Not that Waldheim would see anything his hosts didn't want him to see. No doubt it would be something like an International Red Cross inspector's visit to a sanitized World War II Nazi POW camp.

Certainly he wouldn't see where all the bodies are buried. Estimates of the number of Cambodians who have been liquidated by the Pol Pot regime since 1975, through execution, starvation, disease and overwork, range up to 2 million.

But Western journalists have been invited to accompany Waldheim, and if permitted reasonable freedom of movement they might be able to penetrate some of the sham.

The Cambodian Communists are showing they are not such xenophobes after all. They have belatedly realized they need international moral support in their ongoing war with Vietnam, and the only way to get it is to show the world they are not such beasts as the refugees who continue to flee Cambodia claim.

If a trip by Waldheim would result in some relaxation of the red grip over the people of Cambodia and some improvement in their lives, it would be worth it.

— From the Pittsburgh Press.

Trading With East

A study by the Brookings Institution concludes that some of the Communist countries already are overextended and may be unable to meet their future obligations. Other countries may find themselves in similar straits unless the volume of trade slows considerably. According to the study, Eastern Europe's net debt grew between 1974 and 1977 from \$13 billion to \$46 billion. Almost two-thirds of that is owed to Western banks. Most of the Communist countries now have a higher ratio of debts to export earnings than do most of the underdeveloped countries. What all of that adds up to is this question: Just how beneficial to the West is the growth of East-West trade? Especially, if some of the governments of Eastern Europe find themselves unable to meet their credit obligations.

— From the Marion (Ill.) Daily Republican.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 8, 1903

PARIS — A new device for the detection of underwater sound signals has been developed. The sound of a bell, which was affixed underwater at the base of a lighthouse, has been received over three miles away, during a storm so severe that the beam and whistle from the lighthouse could not be perceived. There is, however, a possible military application for this marvelous lifesaver. If a cruiser could use this delicate receiving apparatus to detect the approach of a submarine boat, half the terrors of this weapon of warfare would disappear.

Fifty Years Ago

November 8, 1928

NEW YORK — The burial of Arnold Rothstein, widely known gambler, who died from bullet wounds following his refusal to pay a \$380,000 poker debt, was held under police guard today in the Cypress Hills cemetery in Brooklyn. Detectives mingled with the throng looking for George McManus, who was at the poker game in which Rothstein lost the \$380,000 and then refused to pay, charging the game was fixed. McManus apparently passed the word that unless Rothstein paid, the debt would be collected with guns. Rothstein's friends are out to avenge him.



Carter Gets a Breathing Space

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — With the election past and the new Congress, two months away from assembling, President Carter and his administration colleagues have — for the first time in two years — a kind of breathing space in which they can assess where they are and where they are going.

It is an important time for the president and for the country. The pace of decision-making will be less frenetic than it was two years ago, in the transition period from his own election to his inauguration. But the decisions will be at least as significant in shaping the future of his government and his 1980 political prospects.

The budget Carter submits this January will be in effect until a month before election day. The legislative program he shapes in the next 60 days will define the domestic agenda for the 1979 and 1980 congressional sessions. If he is able to negotiate the final terms of a strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union between now and the end of the year, the SALT treaty will be the focus of the next great foreign-policy debate. If he cannot, the consequence will be felt in defense budgets for the remainder of his administration.

Mideast Talks

Similarly, with the Middle East talks, an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty seems almost assured — something no one would have supposed possible when Carter took office. But it is still uncertain whether that agreement will be the first step toward a comprehensive Middle Eastern settlement or a barrier to its accomplishment.

Most of all, the period ahead is important in the struggle to save the dollar, stem inflation and set the domestic economy on a course which, if possible, sustains growth and, at least, avoids a severe and prolonged recession.

That is no small order. But it is not so intimidating a task as Jimmy Carter faced two years ago, when he set out to construct a government and give it leadership after a shaky election victory.

His skills have developed in the period of apprenticeship, and the priorities for him are perhaps clearer now than they were two years ago. They can be summarized in three words which he used repeatedly in his own campaign: stability, compassion and competence.

World Order

The first two years of the Carter administration have seen significant steps toward the stabilization of the international order. The United States has avoided several temptations for unwelcome intervention. It has helped significantly in the Middle East negotiations. And it has played a generally constructive role in Africa, the Far East and Latin America. The Soviet-U.S. equation is unsettled, but not unpromising.

The same cannot be said about the management of the economy. It has been a period of severe disruption at home and abroad, and Carter's economic policies have not contributed to confidence-building in either arena. The frequent sudden swerves in policy indicate the president's own dissatisfaction with the record.

Stabilizing the economy must be his first priority. But that process is inevitably going to be painful. And given the power balance in the United States and abroad, the probability is that the people who will be squeezed hardest will be those who are least able to protect themselves — the citizens of the poor nations of the world and the families on the margins of the American economy.

The new Congress will be at least as responsive to the pressures of the middle class and affluent as the old one was. So Carter will have more challenges to prove his compassion by protecting the powerless than he did in the last two years. All this will provide a real test of his administration's political competence. The president does not like criticism of his appointees, whether it comes from inside or outside the White House. But the fact is that some of them have plainly been found wanting — mediocre or worse.

He will never have a better opportunity than the next two months to look around the White House, the Executive Office Building and the departments and ask his own question: Why not the best?

Mideast Reshuffle

By Joseph Kraft

CAIRO — Events have conspired to overload the political system here in the Middle East. From Iran at the Asian edge of the area to Algeria in the west, every government is under heavy pressure to resolve internal contradictions.

A diplomatic realignment — the third in the last five years — is a near certainty. Whether the transition can be accomplished without a political cataclysm is not so clear. The seeds of the present trouble were planted by the huge rise in oil prices which took place almost overnight just five years ago. Gods, perhaps, could have figured out fair and honest ways to spread about the unmeasured hundreds of billions of dollars that suddenly came flooding in upon the oil-exporting states.

Humans did not. In almost every one of the newly rich oil countries there has been a truly bad distribution of revenues — beaurocratic development leading to social dislocations, rampant inflation, grossly unequal rewards and corruption on a grand scale.

The strikes, riots and protests against the shah of Iran are only the biggest and most dramatic example of the social backlash occasioned by the sudden access of new wealth after 1973. Saudi Arabia.

Letters

Company Profits

The story in the IHT (Oct. 31) showing that a survey of 548 major companies showed a rise of almost 21 percent in their after-tax profits during the third quarter of this year must cause many of your readers to wonder whether this does not indicate that many price rises were higher than necessary to compensate these companies for their higher operating costs.

If a heavy tax were levied on increased profits, it would probably discourage companies from raising prices above limits justified by higher operating costs. This should certainly be a most effective way to curb inflation.

JACQUES OZANNE.

Omission

I thank you for the distinction extended to my letter which you cared to publish in your issue of Nov. 2. Reading it again, I notice that you omitted key words of my text, thus giving to my letter a completely different meaning.

I wrote: "Firmly announce full blocking of any further increase of the M1 (money supply), potential credit restrictions and raise in the prime rate."

And you printed: "Firmly announce full blocking of any credit restrictions or rise in the prime rate." I meant exactly the opposite. N.X. YANACOPOULOS. Geneva.

outside the White House. But the fact is that some of them have plainly been found wanting — mediocre or worse.

He will never have a better opportunity than the next two months to look around the White House, the Executive Office Building and the departments and ask his own question: Why not the best?

Mideast Reshuffle

By Joseph Kraft

Kuwait and the smaller states of the Gulf face the same troubles if they are not careful.

Iraq, Libya and Algeria have been able to avoid the trouble only by a kind of radical put-on. While doing business like crazy with the capitalist world, their leaders have pretended to be super-radicals in political matters. Because all three countries are relatively isolated, they have been able to get away with the put-on. But even that act cannot go on forever.

Especially since the rising importance of the oil-exporting states had a critical impact upon Israel. The Israelis, badly scared by the 1973 war with Egypt and Syria, panicked themselves into believing that their chief ally, the United States, would sacrifice them to its interest in assured supplies of Arab oil.

Partly as a result, the Israelis elected, in the spring of 1977, a hard-line government under Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Mr. Begin came to office determined to show that Israel could fend for itself even without the total backing of Washington.

To that end he initiated — chiefly through secret meetings in Morocco in September, 1977 — moves for a separate peace with Egypt. Those moves bore fruit in President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem last November. The Jerusalem visit led directly to the Camp David accords between Israel and Egypt.

The prospect of peace between Egypt and Israel turns the screw on every Arab government. Those who prided themselves on their toughness toward Israel now have to prove their mettle. That is why the Iraqis, Syrians and Palestine Liberation Organization called an anti-Sadat summit meeting in Baghdad last November.

More moderate governments with connections to Egypt — especially those with oil to export — at least had to prove that they were not going to sell out the Palestinians. That is why Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the sheikdoms of the Gulf sent officials to Baghdad.

Inevitably there follows some realignment in the Arab world. The highly vulnerable moderate states now have to take their distances from Egypt and stand a little closer to the Palestinians. The extreme radicals — Iraq, Libya, Algeria and parts of the PLO — have to curb their rhetoric to make their charges of an Egyptian sellout more appealing to the outside world.

Here in Egypt, President Sadat has to adjust his regime away from cooperation with Saudi Arabia and toward cooperation with Israel and the United States that explains his recent shifts in the Cabinet, the army and the structure of Egypt's political parties.

Perhaps it will be possible for all the governments involved to make the required adjustments without falling from power. But the transition is bound to be delicate. In any case, the Middle East is entering a testing time of extreme tension. Anybody who raises the pressures higher is playing with fire.

William J. Leahy From Dublin:

Because they have the longest tradition of armed discipline in the country, republicans are thought to be the only ones capable of pulling off the largest jobs, and the police are no match for them.

DUBLIN — A Belfast man recently told me that for the first time he was frightened to walk down Dublin's O'Connell Street. In the second quarter of this year there was a 15 percent rise in indictable crime over the same quarter of the previous year, and crimes against the person were up 44 percent. Still, the Irish Republic remains one of the least violent of countries, with a murder rate of less than 5 percent of that of a large American city. In an Irish court an assault is given the most serious consideration by spectators and judge.

But astonishing by any standards are the constantly increasing numbers of armed robberies of post offices, payrolls, banks, mail trains, and armored cars, crimes carried out with such ease that the police are in a constant state of embarrassment.

The latest government figures show that up to October there have been 610 robberies in which more than £1.6 million were taken. Less than 2 percent of the money has been recovered.

The frequency, variety, and coincidence of the robberies have created an atmosphere which has continued to encourage newcomers. In September, two security vans were robbed in two days. If £22,000 was taken from a bakery at gunpoint, £35,000 was taken in Galway by men armed with butchers' knives and pickaxes. In early August, £66,000 was taken in one day in several armed robberies. In one case, "Tackled Bandits Got Away," but in another the police arrived at the scene by accident and in the crossfire a woman clerk was shot in the back. A Kerry postal employee was charged with stealing £37,000 from his place of work, and a policeman was given only one year in prison for inciting a colleague to aid and abet a bank robbery. Two raids in Shannon on one day netted £22,000 from a bank and £36,000 in industrial diamonds.

Longest Trial

But it has been the well-organized crimes like "The Great Train Robbery" which have received the greatest publicity. In March, 1976, several men set off detonators on a line in County Kildare, stopped the train with a red light and made off with £500,000. Soon the office of the Irish Republican Socialist Party was raided and 16 of its members arrested, four of whom were brought to trial before the Special Criminal Court, where republicans are tried without juries. The trial became the longest in the history of the state, and because of the death of one of the judges, there must be a second trial.

On June 7, a nine-man gang took £500,000 from a security van in broad daylight on the Limerick-Killarney road, making use of two-way radios, steel-cutting equipment, hijacked trucks to block the road, and vans painted to look like government vehicles. More recently, £50,000 was taken in Donegal town from a post office mail van.

In none of these cases was the money protected by armed guards. But what may seem like laxness in the response to this crime wave is better explained by the part that history has played in the attitudes of the Irish toward banks and arms. If it is true that with predictable exceptions the Irish have no great love of banks, it may be said that traditionally banks have been associated with foreign exploitation and have, in fact, played little part in pooling capital within the country.

Even under the current pressures, neither the police, the public nor the politicians show much will to arm the man on the beat. At the formation of the state, the government, realizing that the Irish people would thereafter remind them of foreign domination, bravely organized an unarmed force. Thus it is that the armed robbers are now putting the government in a difficult moral position. The public is upset mainly if someone gets hurt. A woman postal clerk, describing a robbery on the radio, began, "The lads came in . . . and at a recent trial the police mentioned the testimony against the defendants by stating that the robbers downed

their weapons at the sight of an armed detective. No one wants bloodshed.

In this verbally attuned country the raiders are frequently localized by their accents, and their political associations, if any, are quickly established. Many raiders come from the North, where there are now fewer robberies. This summer two Dublin bankrobbers were interviewed on the state radio about the details of their work. Many people, including the police, recognized their voices.

Thirty percent of the major armed robberies are said to be the work of the Provisional and Official IRAs and the IRSP. Verification of the republicanism of robbers can be determined in part by the counsel they choose, in part by the court in which they are tried, and assuming that they are convicted, whether or not they are sent into one of the republican sections of a prison. Because they have the longest tradition of armed discipline in the country, republicans are thought to be the only ones capable of pulling off the largest jobs, and the police are no match for them. Furthermore, they stand the chance of being granted amnesty once the troubles in the North end. Police theorize that the republican raids tend to come in spurts timed to pay for large arms arrivals from outside the country. But most armed robberies are said to be done by 12 criminal gangs whose members are known to the police.

The relatively loose security in banks is tightening up only slowly. One bank in the western part of the country used to pile banknotes 2 feet high inside the windows that faced on the street. Tellers frequently stepped away from their wide, open windows with stacks of pounds within reach. Many modern bank buildings feature street-level open doors — without armed guards. Transfer of money is handled by unarmed men carrying out "drills." After a recent upsurge in armed robberies, Dublin's largest bank was guarded by heavily armed soldiers — but only for two days.

The police, of course, are embarrassed by their clear inability to cope. Morale is low. Until a recent wage settlement, Irish policemen and activists' experience earned £1,600 less per year than did their English counterparts.

Lack of Policy

Conor Brady, a Dublin journalist, reports a lack of overall crime policy, little planning, no serious crime unit, no instructions to police on how to handle armed robberies, confusion over jurisdiction, insufficient money for informers, no undercover agents, no modern communications system, no study of police time response, and, he concludes, ". . . criminal investigation consists mainly of two men working in a little office at the back of Dublin Castle." Brady claims that he knows of only one case in 900 in which a telephone call from a citizen to the police resulted in the interruption of an armed robbery. After a famous art robbery a couple of years ago, the lord and lady of the house united themselves and activated the alarm system that connected their home to the closest police station. Tired of waiting for the police, they walked to the station and found it closed, as many are closed much of the time in rural Ireland.

As the new Irish parliament opens, the government is under pressure to do something about the problem, but as yet its plans are not clear.

What is clear is that Ireland is suffering from a bad case of uneven development. If it is true that the policies of recent Irish governments are succeeding in building an industrial base, it is also true that such development has badly outstripped those ancillary services that tend to mitigate the pains brought about by such rapid development: services like better road and telephone systems. And a modern police force to cope with sophisticated robbers who show no hesitancy to modernize.

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A ROW OF SANTAS — Passau (West Germany) Rowing Club out for pre-Christmas spin.

Drift Theory Discounted for Long Voyages

Group Says Polynesians Used Navigation

By Walter Sullivan

HONOLULU, Dec. 7 (NYT) — Having made long, open-sea voyages in Polynesian craft sailed by natives without charts or other aids to navigation, members of a small group of researchers believe they can now explain what were probably the most remarkable feats of migration in human history.

The subject of their study is the eastward movement of the Micronesians and Polynesians — at first short interisland hops but finally voyages across thousands of miles of trackless ocean that brought them to Hawaii, New Zealand and Easter Island.

Only in recent years have specialists returned to the view that the great journeys across the Pacific were intentional. Legends of epic voyages had previously been dismissed on the ground that they would have been impossible without modern navigation, and it was assumed that the migration resulted from aimless drift.

However, some of the great journeys were made upwind, and computer simulations of the controlling factors have convinced three researchers that accidental drift was unlikely. The trio — Gerard Ward at the Australian National University, John Webb of the University of Minnesota and M. Levison of Queens University in Kingston, Ontario — have simulated 100,000 drifts and 8,000 navigated voyages over various routes.

The natives' navigation techniques, which the researchers say have proved reliable in repeated tests, exploit such clues as crisscrossing wave patterns generated by distant islands, bird behavior and clouds that form over land, as well as various types of star observation.

To demonstrate that such epic voyages were possible, Dr. Ben Finney, professor of anthropology at the University of Hawaii, Dr. David Lewis, who is from New Zealand, and a largely Hawaiian crew have sailed from Hawaii to Tahiti using traditional Micronesian navigation techniques.

They covered the 3,337 miles in 32 days, riding in a replica of an early, twin-hulled Polynesian sailing canoe. The old native canoes were held together by coconut fiber lashings and, unlike modern catamarans, their hulls had to be kept close together for added strength. That reduced their stability and limited the amount of sail they could carry. They were also subject to breakup in storms.

The sails, originally made from coconut fiber matting, were far weaker than canvas, and it is believed that spare matting, spars and lashings, as well as domestic plants and animals, were carried on the long voyages.

Dr. Finney believes that the settlement of even the most remote outposts was a result of exploration. The islanders, he points out,

had always been able to find new lands by sailing east. As the length of the voyages became longer, he theorizes, the routes were made sufficiently upwind to assure an easy run home if no land were found.

Dr. Finney has built double sailing canoes and tested their seaworthiness and ability to sail upwind, traveling within 75 degrees of the wind, just enough to reach Tahiti from Hawaii without taking.

In the 18th century, Capt. James Cook described the twin-hulled sailing canoes then in use by the Polynesians. Visitors to the area heard tales of epic voyages, although such long journeys had by then been abandoned.

Learned Old Sagas

Dr. Lewis grew up on the island of Rarotonga, where he attended Maori schools and was immersed in Polynesian culture and language. He has sailed alone across the Atlantic three times and has taken his catamaran voyage from Tahiti to New Zealand and, since then, has journeyed widely in native craft using the old techniques. His findings are described in a book, "The Voyaging Stars," recently published by W.W. Norton & Co.

The most perplexing navigational aid used by the natives is "streaks of light radiating from land about six feet below the water's surface. According to Dr. Lewis, the phenomenon is best seen 80 to 100 miles offshore. When the observer is close enough to see the land itself, the effect disappears.

Dr. Lewis has observed the streaks of light and suggests that they may be caused by luminescent creatures disturbed by waves "reflected" from an island. The wave patterns used for navigation include those influenced in various ways (such as refraction and reflection) by islands beyond the horizon, and long, sometimes almost undetectable swells that can be used in lieu of a compass to maintain a heading.

Particularly useful to native navigators are birds that fly from land at dawn to feed, then return at twilight, indicating the direction of land. Dr. Lewis believes the Polynesians may have been encouraged to seek land in the direction of New Zealand as a result of clues furnished by migrating long-tailed cuckoos, which fly there from Tahiti every September. Similar clues may have been provided by golden plovers, which migrate from Tahiti to Hawaii.

Albrecht Schoenhals

BADEN-BADEN, West Germany, Dec. 7 (AP) — Albrecht Schoenhals, 90, one of the "grand old men" of German films, died yesterday.

Mr. Schoenhals, whose career included film roles and stage appearances in Zurich, Basel and Stockholm, studied medicine and did not enter the theater until age 32.

His acting career was suspended by the Nazis in 1941 after he refused to accept a role in the controversial anti-Semitic film "Jud Süss."

Mr. Schoenhals moved back to Baden-Baden and resumed his medical practice, returning to acting after World War II.

He made his last film, "The Damned," in 1968.

Appeals Court Backs GI Homosexuals

By Kenneth Bredemeyer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (WP) — The U.S. Court of Appeals here has told the Pentagon it cannot discharge homosexuals from the military without offering specific reasons in addition to their homosexuality.

The court, noting that some homosexuals are allowed to remain in the military, yesterday overturned a lower-court ruling upholding the discharges of Air Force T. Sgt. Leonard Matlovich and Navy Ensign Vernon Berg 3d, two homosexual-rights activists.

The military may be able to justify the discharges, the court said, but neither man was given any "reasoned explanation . . . which is intelligible to this court or permits any meaningful judicial review."

The unanimous decision throws the controversial issue of homosexuals serving in the armed forces back to the Defense Department, which only this year changed a long-standing policy so that homosexuals who got less-than-honorable discharges could apply for honorable discharges.

Seeking Back Pay

Neither the Air Force nor Navy had any immediate comment on the ruling, but both Mr. Matlovich, 36, and Mr. Berg, 27, said they were delighted with the decision. They are seeking reinstatement in the service and back pay for the years since their dismissals.

Mr. Matlovich, who lives in San Francisco, is seeking appointment to the city's Board of Supervisors to replace Harvey Milk, the homosexual-rights activist who was slain last week. The former serviceman said that "like a dictatorship, the Air Force did what it wanted" in cases involving homosexuals.

Mr. Berg, a Naval Academy graduate who now is working on a master's degree at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, said that "the military

has never been confronted about who they keep" in the armed forces. "I've always maintained that all the services can discharge individuals whose sexual acts interfere with their job performances or who have committed some sexual crime."

"But they should not have the right to discharge someone on the mere existence of a homosexual past," Mr. Berg said.

Under both Air Force and Navy policies, homosexuals, when their sexual preferences are known, generally are dismissed from the services. But that policy is discretionary.

"What disturbs us," the Appellate Court said in the Matlovich case, "is that it is impossible to tell on what grounds the service refused to make an exception or how it distinguished this case from the ones in which homosexuals have been retained."

Both Air Force and Navy spokesmen said yesterday they did not know how many homosexuals had been kept in their services after the ruling said.

Seven Bodies Found In Chile Mine Ovens

SANTIAGO, Dec. 7 (UPI) — Chile's Supreme Court ordered an investigation yesterday into the discovery of seven bodies in the ovens of an abandoned lime mine near Santiago, according to newspaper reports.

The discovery of the bodies was announced to Supreme Court President Israel Borquez by auxiliary Bishop Enrique Alvear of Santiago and two lawyers, the reports said.

It ruled, however, that the Navy's decision was so imprudent that it could not tell what were the "actual considerations which went into the Navy's ultimate decision not to retain Berg."

Thorpe's Denial Of Charges Read To Magistrates

MINEHEAD, England, Dec. 7 (Reuters) — A senior British police officer said in court today that former Liberal Party leader Jeremy Thorpe vigorously declared his innocence when he was arrested and accused him of plotting to murder an alleged homosexual lover.

Chief superintendent Mike Challes said that he charged Mr. Thorpe, 49, on Aug. 4 of this year. He said that Mr. Thorpe had replied: "I am totally innocent" and that he would vigorously defend himself and plead not guilty.

A long statement was also read aloud in court which the police officer said Mr. Thorpe had given him two months before he was charged. The statement was a comprehensive denial by Mr. Thorpe of allegations that in the early 1960s he had a homosexual affair with Norman Scott and then, afraid of public scandal, planned to kill him.

Reading Mr. Thorpe's statement was the highlight of the 14th day of the hearings, after which three magistrates must decide whether the politician and three other men should be tried on charges of conspiracy to murder. Mr. Thorpe also is charged with incitement to murder.

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The Paris Stage

Fantasy in Spellbinding Variety

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 7 (IHT) — Bernard Haller's "program of festivities" at the Salle Gémier is one of the theater season's high-water marks.

Here is a fantasist of extraordinary skill and infinite variety who alone — with only occasional dependence on the playback — can hold an audience enraptured for two solid hours. He has wisely omitted an intermission. Such an interruption might break the binding spell of his performance. He conducts us to his special world, a realm where everyday trivialities and aches are transformed by the uncanny vision into delightful absurdity or bitter inquiry.

Leaping at the start out of a stage trunk, Haller presents an arresting figure. Tall, agile, bald, with sometimes the quizzical expression of Louis de Funès in anger, he has chameleon aptitude. A quick-change artist in the higher sense, he makes no basic costume switches, but becomes, in turn, a whole gallery of types. His is the mastery of characterization metamorphosis.

Shaky Pulpit

He opens as a lugubrious pastor, mounting a shaky pulpit with a telephone directory as his Bible, to preach a meandering sermon on the inscrutable mysteries of divine mercy. There follows a skit as savage as a knife-thrust in the dark: it is as cruel as anything from Oreste Mirbeau's pen and of a like nature.

It is a young man avenges the mistreatment received in defenseless childhood on his tyrannical father, now paralyzed in his deathbed.

On the lighter side are a schoolteacher reprimanding Verlain for the metaphors and imagery of his verse; a man driven to desperation by the stubborn stupidity of the switchboard operators of an office building; the tongue-tied "Kiki East Cocotte" — too much for a recording machine's digestion; and "Marchand d'Amies," a

cynical analysis of friendship à la Voltaire.

A poignant bit, the plaint of an adopted Oriental war orphan painted white by his foster parents, injects a sense of tragedy, but "Argentine Tango," with its steps and gestures suggesting social oppression, is below par, a number more suited to amateur cafe theater.

The program concludes with a smashing tour de force of staccato words telegraphically relating the human experience from cradle to funeral. Then Haller waves farewell and jumps back into his trunk.

"Attention, Fragile" is a pleasing miniature revue from Broadway that has been satisfactorily transplanted. At the Theatre Saint-Georges in French adaptation, its four interpreters — Anny Duperey and Bernard Giraudeau — are a pair of novices called to audition before an important impresario. With a small band backing them, they give their all, rendering songs, dances and black-out sketches, improvising their material to project (insofar as that is possible in such confines) their budding personalities. Their energetic capers have a sardonic epilogue: After their exhausting demonstration comes word that the impresario, caught in traffic, has not yet arrived.

There is singular spontaneity, charm and enormous zest to the

Sharps and Flats

LONDON — Muddy Waters is at the Rainbow Theatre Dec. 8 at 8 p.m. John O'way is at the Venue the next night at 7: The Spinners are at the Royal Festival Hall the same night at 7 p.m. Sacha Distel is at the Drury Lane Dec. 10; Elkie Brooks is at the Dominion Dec. 10, and 11 and Stephanie Grappelli is at the Royal Albert Hall Dec. 12. George Melly comes into Ronnie Scott's Dec. 11 for three weeks, replacing Marian Montgomery.

GENEVA — Ray Bryant is the

performance of these engaging youngsters, who have extracted an entire show from a slight premise. One likes them at once, roots for them as they face the footlight blaze that will determine their futures. The work of Duperey and Giraudeau has both range and verve; unlike the couple they portray, they are certain to succeed. At the Saint-Georges they provide an entrancing, breezy divertissement.

Robert Hirsch is a star of distinction and amazing versatility. At the Comedie-Francaise he has been Moliere's Scapin, Racine's Nero, Shakespeare's Crookback and the agitated cuckolds of Feydeau. Taking to the boulevards a few seasons ago, he has not had luck in finding a proper vehicle until now — "Les Papas Naissent dans les Armoires."

This presentation at the Theatre de la Michodiere is not much of a play. Derived from an Italian vaudeville by Scapigliato and Tarsius, it is the sort of farum-searum pantomimade that held a nondiscriminating public before the invention of the slapstick movie. But no matter: It has been re-tailored into a spirited romp for Hirsch, Rosy Varte — a most resourceful comedienne — and a large company. The result is a most amusing production.

The adjective Chaplinesque has been staled by overuse and by ap-



Bernard Haller
A high-water mark.

plication to every low comic who takes a pratfall. Hirsch is not in the least Chaplinesque; he is Hirschesque, having his own brand of humorous portraiture, and it can be relished here.

It is manifest as he pretends to be a browbeaten Neapolitan of the tenements, embarrassingly kept in his place by a snobbish dowager. It is to be observed in the scene in which he believes he has come into his aristocratic own and pays back the social insult by lording it at a ridiculous tea party. It is in his wriggling and tottering when confronted with more problems than he can take on, in his intrigues and plotting, in his attempts to escape from frantic pursuits — in his hilarious comportment whatever the circumstances.

Rediscovered: Master Farceur Philip King

By John Walker

LONDON, Dec. 7 (IHT) — Now that Ben Travers has been rediscovered and elevated from one of the most commercially successful English playwrights to a dramatist adorning the repertoire of the National Theatre, it is not so surprising that a similar fate looks as if it will overtake Philip King, another accomplished craftsman of farce.

King, now 74, is the kind of writer critics ignore and audiences adore. He figures in none of the standard surveys of postwar British theater, although from 1944 to the mid-1960s he wrote a succession of long-running farces.

Yet there are signs that he is being taken seriously — or, since it is impossible to sit through more than a few minutes of his plays without breaking into laughter, that he is being paid greater attention.

For instance, the artistic triumvirate of Giles Havergill, Philip Prowse and Robert David MacDonald, who have made the Glasgow Citizens one of the most exciting theaters in Britain, insist that King's greatest hit, "Sailor Beware," written with Falkland Cary, is a classic modern comedy.

And his "See How They Run," first staged in 1944 (when it ran for more than 500 performances), keeps bobbing up at more and more theaters. It was staged at



Albert Finney in "Legs": over-the-top acting.

Nottingham a few years ago, was done at the Leicester Haymarket earlier this year and now turns up at Greenwich.

It is an excellent and indestructible comedy of confused identities. King finds vicars irresistibly funny, and offers two real ones and two false ones as well as a visiting bishop and an escaped German prisoner (the setting is wartime). It culminates in a classic moment when an officer, confronted by a roomful of clergymen, orders his sergeant to "arrest most of these people."

The play is staged as a period piece, with the vicar leaving for choir practice carrying his gas-mask in a cardboard container. But director John David also has his cast act in '40s style, which unnecessarily distances the farce, for the performances are not stylized enough to carry this extra dimension of comedy.

As a result, the early scenes of

exposition — in which King sets up his situation of an earnest vicar with a young and glamorous wife — are slow to the point of tedium. Once the machinery clicks into gear, however, there is much to enjoy.

Most successful is a hilarious and acrobatic performance by Andrew Robertson as a meek clergyman convinced he has strayed into a madhouse. A small hunched figure, forever trying to tiptoe out of the room, Robertson's physical comedy is a delight. In the play's funniest moment, he is slipped on the back by a nervous religious impostor and, recoiling in shock, somersaults over an armchair to land crouched on the floor.

There is a harshness to the play that the speed of the comedy does not disguise. Every character is in turn humiliated, made to look foolish in a situation out of control. No one survives with dignity intact.

One vicar loses his trousers, another is showered by plaster; the bishop ends upside down in a gooseberry bush. There are no heroes in King's world, only greater and lesser fools, set in motion for our delation.

At the Cottesloe, Charles Wood's "Has Washington 'Legs'?" is an anarchic comedy of an unlikely collaboration between the U.S. and British film institutes to back a historical movie celebrating the Bicentennial.

It is an extremely funny play, if lacking a sense of structure, creating a glorious comic language out of the movie-makers' jargon and their self-dramatizing rhetoric. Wood is at his best examining closed societies, whether the arm or, as here, its civilian counterpart, with an equally highly organized and intricate hierarchy.

Wood's characters create themselves spontaneously as they speak, for their identity is centered upon their use of language. The play's title is a question posed by John Bean, an aging director from the heroic era of filmmaking, who wants to know whether the story of Washington will run at the box office.

Huston/Ford Model: Bean, seemingly modeled on John Huston (with more than dash of John Ford), gives Albert Finney the opportunity for some ripe over-the-top acting, a ham performance that suits the subject and will be even more enjoyable when his exuberance is curbed a little.

Robert Stephens contributes a devastating portrait of a second aristocratic — English — scriptwriter who insists on being paid before opening his mouth, and Bob Hoskins is equally funny as an U.S. producer out of his depth.

The play is probably funnier than it appears, given its pervading staging on a long narrow space between two tiers of the audience. It is two scenes — the first a conference of rival directors and producers, the second a location in Ireland film the beginnings of the two against the British — lose the sense of focus and much of the wit is dissipated.

But there is more than enough wit on display. Wood even manages a marvelous parody of the moment in "Henry V" when the cognate king visits his troops. He though, such royal trickery as condescension gets its rightful appearance. If "Has Washington 'Legs'?" is still not the play, it is capable of writing, it is clever for the moment.

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FINANCE

Page 9

To Placate Textile Sector

U.S. Seeks to Limit Cotton From China

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT) — To placate U.S. textile producers, the Carter administration has agreed to limit its growing exports of cotton goods to this country.

From almost no penetration of the U.S. market half a dozen years ago, China has become this country's sixth-largest supplier of cotton goods to this country.

The explosive growth of textile imports from China has come about even though China has had to absorb from 50 percent to 600 percent higher tariffs than most other suppliers to enter the United States market.

Americans from the Office of the Special Trade Representative have been holding textile talks with Chinese officials. Since the

United States and China do not formally recognize each other diplomatically, relations between the two countries are conducted through liaison offices in Washington and in Peking. One U.S. official said: "The United States has expressed the need for planned growth in these imports, and representatives of the People's Republic of China have expressed an interest in exploring how these levels might be defined."

The United States has already signed bilateral restraint agreements — with 18 other textile-exporting countries. The discussions with China are important and sensitive because of conflicting pressures on the Carter administration.

The domestic textile industry, which considers the competition from China a mounting threat, has heavy influence in Congress. But the administration's broad international strategy calls for improving relations with China.

Another element of pressure involves the Multilateral Trade Negotiations in Geneva. The U.S. industry is demanding exemptions for textile and apparel items from any tariff reductions that result from the Geneva talks.

A bill that would have provided such exemptions was vetoed by President Carter on Nov. 11 after warnings from U.S. trading partners that textile exclusion could unravel — perhaps even doom — the delicate negotiations. U.S. textile and apparel tariffs are already the highest in the industrialized world.

Question of Jobs
U.S. industry and labor, which have formed a united front on the trade issue, cite this country's \$5-billion deficit in textile trade for 1978 and argue that tariff liberalization will mean lost income and lost jobs. One out of eight manufacturing workers, many in inner-city core areas, are employed in the textile industry.

Mr. Carter, in vetoing the tariff-exemption bill, said, "We are committed to a healthy and growing textile and apparel industry." Through the China talks, he has tried to show such a commitment.

He has also indicated support for the industry through other actions: Although the United States refuses to exempt textiles from the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the special trade representative, Robert Strauss, is making less generous textile tariff-cutting offers, a U.S. trade official reports.

In separate negotiations, the United States is demanding an end to restraints such as European "rules of origin" and discriminatory licensing practices by some advanced nations of the Third World that inhibit U.S. textile exports.

New bilateral export restraint agreements have been signed covering 80 percent of all imports from low-cost suppliers. The government has started a pilot program to improve productivity in the men's tailored-clothing field and is speeding proposals for a similar program in the women's apparel industry.

An export promotion program has been started for the entire textile and apparel complex. A big question is whether the textile industry will continue to press for textile and apparel tariff exemptions in the new Congress. A blow to the Geneva talks was dealt by the failure of Congress in the last session to pass an extension of the countervailing duty waiver, which this country's trading partners consider essential for agreement on a new round of trade liberalization. The administration has promised to seek extension of the waiver at the earliest possible moment in the new Congress. But some members have already mentioned the possibility of tacking on a textile tariff exemption to the waiver legislation, something the administration would like to avoid.

EEC Refineries

Need Further

Cuts In Capacity

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7 (AP-DJ) — The need for further reduction in the crude-oil refining capacity of the European Economic Community is being emphasized in an analysis of EEC refinery runs that shows balanced supply and demand in 1978 but hints at new surpluses in 1979.

In a summary of the analysis published today, the EEC Commission emphasized that the refinery surpluses remain a serious problem in the community. The commission said its analysis will be submitted to the EEC member states together with a recommendation to cut out about 70 million tons of refining capacity.

Since the beginning of 1977, about 61 million tons of EEC oil-refining capacity already have been taken out of service, commission figures showed. Economy experts said for the community as a whole, the 1978 refinery throughput is expected to be near 537 million tons, little over 1 percent up from 531 million tons in 1977.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Exxon's Atlantic Well a Dry Hole

The much talked about wildcat well drilled by Exxon USA in the Baltimore Canyon area offshore New Jersey turned out to be a dry hole. The Exxon Corp. unit reported that testing of the company's first well in the area had been completed and that several zones tested below 12,000 feet yielded "formation water" without any significant indications of hydrocarbons. The wildcat, the fourth dry hole to be confirmed in the Atlantic exploration effort, was the first well to be started in the Baltimore Canyon. Early but incorrect reports that it had found a new oil field touched off a rally in the dollar shortly after drilling had begun last March.

Bankers See Guides Hurting Profits

The American Bankers Association says the government's proposed profit-margin standard would force many banks to earn below-normal profits. The proposed profit margin standard requires affected companies to hold their margin to no more than their average margin in the best two years for 1975 through 1977. The association says "many banks had low earnings during the 1975-1977 period as a result of large provisions for loan losses and an above-average volume of non-performing loans."

The association says it supports the administration's anti-inflation actions, but the profit margin standard will reduce enthusiasm for compliance with the guidelines.

Chrysler-Europe Expects Loss in '78

The British, French and Spanish units of Chrysler-Europe acquired by Peugeot-Citroen are expected to

post a loss of about \$22 million this year, according to a company report. It says Chrysler-France is expected to face the largest loss this year, in part because of the launching costs of the Horizon. Chrysler-U.K. is likely to repeat the loss of nearly \$12 million registered last year, while Chrysler-España should post profits similar to the nearly \$10 million reported in 1977. The report maintains that in the longer-term, there is no reason why these new affiliates should not achieve better results and progressively match those of Peugeot and Citroen. Meanwhile, Chrysler-U.K. says it and Lotus cars have signed a contract to jointly produce a high-performance version of the Chrysler Sunbeam. The contract calls for production of more than 4,000 cars with a 2.2-liter engine which will go on sale in Britain and elsewhere in Europe during 1979.

Drug Makers Sue U.S. on Price List

Major U.S. drug manufacturers have filed suit to block the government from encouraging doctors and pharmacists to fill prescriptions with cheaper, generic equivalents of brand-name drugs. The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association charged that publication of a guide of wholesale drug prices and a list of supposedly equivalent drugs would mislead the public, physicians and pharmacists. They also allege that the government has been engaged in an "overall program of officially favoring, fostering and assisting manufacturers of cheaply priced, lower-quality imitative drug products, to the detriment of competing firms that carry the burden of research and development of innovative therapeutic drug entities."

News Analysis

Danish Pig Farmers and U.S. Tariffs

By Murray Seeger

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 7 — Squared in the middle of the major current trade dispute between the United States and the Common Market over countervailing duties are a few thousand Danish pig farmers and meat packers.

The issue threatens Danish jobs and incomes. It also is a major threat to the Multilateral Trade Negotiations in Geneva.

Under the U.S. Trade Act enacted in 1974, the Treasury Department after Jan. 3 is required to collect extra tariffs on a list of imported products determined to be subsidized by the exporting countries. Number one item on the list is canned ham from Denmark.

"This is very difficult for the people of Denmark to understand," Kjeld Ejler, director of the Danish Agricultural Council, said this week in an interview. "Here we are a country with a history of close relations with the United States and a fellow member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization facing these extra duties while our competitors from Eastern Europe face no such threat."

The United States absorbs 40 percent of Danish meat exports, by value, represented mostly by 11-to-21-pound cans of ham which are used primarily to produce slices of luncheon meat sold in supermarkets and restaurants.

Danish ham is a premium product sold at prices 10 or 15 percent higher than the next highest ham imports from Poland and 20 or 25 percent above U.S.-produced ham and the number three import source, Yugoslavia.

When the extra duties go into force, an extra 8 percent will be added to the price for Danish ham because that is the amount of subsidy which Washington estimates Danish farmers receive from the European Economic Community.

While in the entire scheme of America's foreign trade cameled ham is a small item, for little Denmark it is a vital income-producing export. Denmark this year will sell to the United States goods worth more than \$600 million dollars, of which canned ham has a total value of \$170 million.

"We can give that the 8 percent out of our costs or add it to the selling price," Boerge Kjeldsen, director of the Danish Meat Canners Association, said. "We are afraid we could not regain the American market once we lost it."

Half of Farm Income
Two-thirds of Danish farmers, 85,000 out of a country of 4 million population, raise hogs. Half of farm incomes come from the sale of pork. Convinced they could not absorb the higher potential costs for selling to the U.S. market next year, Danish meat packers recently posted notices in their plants that workers could expect to lose jobs tied to exports.

"We are putting our coats on for the storm but we still hope it won't break," a spokesman for Jaka, a major exporter said. Plumrose, another major seller, gave notice to 180 of 460 workers in the export department under a government rule requiring employers to give advance notice for such dismissals.

The same notices were withdrawn a few days ago after Danish government officials told the dozen exporting firms that chances were good that the extra duty issue would be solved by the trade negotiations in Geneva.

"We are all interested in a positive result from the MTN," foreign minister Hennig Christensen said. "A failure in the talks would mean a return to protectionism. Denmark has benefited from every world trade agreement. A successful MTN would give our economy a solid foundation for new growth."

However, in its closing days, Congress failed to extend the Treasury's authority to waive the countervailing duties before it closed, thus jeopardizing the trade talks in Geneva. Despite assurances from the Carter administration that it will ask the new Congress to extend the duty waiver when it convenes next year, the Common Market, prodded by France, says it will not conclude a trade accord under the threat of U.S. penalty duties.

Denmark has a particularly large stake in the trade talks since more than half of its total gross national product is devoted to exports and imports. With one of the highest standards of living in the world, Denmark can expect a pickup in economic activity when it is better able to sell products overseas. The country is suffering from persistently high rates of unemployment and inflation. The Danish balance of payments will be in deficit this year by about \$2.8 billion, an improvement over recent years.

The country will have a deficit in

its trade with the United States this year of about \$150 million. Despite that deficit, Denmark was the first country found to be subject to U.S. countervailing duties. The first order was against Danish cheese, followed by canned hams, both in 1975, and then butter cookies last May.

Other similar orders have been issued against individual products shipped from South Korea, Mexico, Austria, Switzerland, Brazil, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Canada, Uruguay and Colombia, for a total of imported goods worth about \$700 million.

W. German Orders Off
BONN, Dec. 7 (AP-DJ) — The West German index of new orders to manufacturing was down a preliminary 4 percent in October from September but up 3.7 percent from October 1977, the economics ministry said today.

Up 8.7% in Year
Before seasonal adjustment the producer price index for finished goods increased 0.5 percent to 200.6 percent of the 1967 average, up 8.7 percent from a year earlier.

Producers prices of intermediate goods — which have been partly processed but need further work before becoming finished goods — rose 0.7 percent last month on an adjusted basis following a 1.2-percent October rise and a 0.7-percent September increase. Intermediate food prices declined 0.3 percent after an adjusted 2.8-percent increase in October and a 2.2-percent rise in September. Non-food intermediate goods rose 0.8 percent following a 1.1-percent rise in October and a 0.6-percent rise in September.

The producer price for crude goods increased 1.5 percent on an adjusted basis in November following a 3-percent rise in October and a 1.6-percent rise in September. Crude foods and feeds registered a

Business Spending to Rise Slightly

U.S. Producer Prices Up 0.8%

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP-DJ) — U.S. producer prices for finished goods rose a seasonally adjusted 0.8-percent in November, equivalent to a 9.6-percent annual rate, the Labor Department reported.

The November increase follows two months of 0.9-percent rises equivalent to a 10.8-percent annual rate on a seasonally adjusted basis. Food prices at the finished-goods level rose an adjusted 0.6 percent following two months of 1.7-percent increases. The price of finished goods other than foods rose 0.8 percent following two months of adjusted 0.6-percent increases.

Producers prices for finished capital equipment rose an adjusted 1 percent last month, the steepest rise since October 1977 when prices rose 1.3 percent. The capital equipment price rise follows two months of 0.6-percent boosts.

The prices for finished consumer goods climbed an adjusted 0.7-percent in November compared to a 1-percent increase in October and an 0.9-percent rise in September. The producer prices of durable consumer goods increased 0.5 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis last month following no increase in October and a 0.4-percent rise in September.

Finished consumer non-durable goods excluding foods rose an adjusted 0.9 percent in November following a 1.1-percent boost in October and a 0.6-percent rise in September.

Before seasonal adjustment the producer price index for finished goods increased 0.5 percent to 200.6 percent of the 1967 average, up 8.7 percent from a year earlier.

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The producer price for crude goods increased 1.5 percent on an adjusted basis in November following a 3-percent rise in October and a 1.6-percent rise in September. Crude foods and feeds registered a

1.3-percent price rise in November following an adjusted 3.6-percent rise in October and a 1.9-percent rise in September. Non-food crude prices increased 1.8 percent last month following a 2.1-percent increase in October and a 1-percent rise in September.

Spending Estimates
The Commerce Department reported today that business spending plans for the first half of 1979 show a slight increase after adjustment for inflation from spending plans for the second half of this year.

The department earlier today had estimated that there would be a decrease of about 0.5 percentage point in spending adjusted for inflation. But later, the department said that upon recalculating the data there will be a slight increase — about 0.4 percentage point — in plans for real spending during the first half of 1979 compared with this year's second half.

The department said in its latest survey of capital spending plans that planned spending in the first half of 1979 is expected to be at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$165.6 billion, up 4.6 percent from actual planned spending for the second half of this year.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished lower in light trading today as investors showed nervousness ahead of the weekly money supply reports and disappointment in the wholesale price figures.

After the close the Federal Reserve said the M-1 basic money supply for the week ended Nov. 29 fell \$700 million to \$358.6 billion. M-1 Plus fell \$1.4 billion to \$362.6 billion and M-2 fell \$1 to \$369.1 billion.

The Fed also said consumer credit expanded a seasonally adjusted \$3.12 billion in October after increasing a revised \$3.68 billion in September. It said it made major revisions in its consumer credit report. It had previously reported that consumer credit expanded \$3.28 billion in September.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 5.81 points to 816.09 and declines led advances 815 to 586. Volume fell to around 21.17 million shares from yesterday's 29.68 million.

Consolidated Foods said it has concluded its cash tender offer for any and all shares of Hanes Corp. and has acquired or has agreements to purchase about 75 percent of the outstanding stock. Consolidated was paying \$61 a share for the Hanes stock.

The controversial bid by United Technologies to take over Carrier Corp., the giant air conditioning firm, is deadlocked in litigation un-

til a Dec. 14 federal appeals court hearing. The 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday temporarily blocked United from actually purchasing any of the tendered stock that would give it control of Carrier.

Sperry Rand said it signed a letter of intent to sell its Sperry Remington consumer products operations to a new company to be formed by Victor Kim. Terms of the agreement were not disclosed.

Carroll Inc. said it will proceed to accept shares of MBPXL Inc. at \$27 a share in pursuance of its offer to raise its stake in the Wichita beef producer from 22 to 26.5 percent. Carroll is permitted to accept the tendered shares but not to vote them or to sell any of its other MBPXL shares pending disposition of litigation growing out of an attempt by Conagra Inc. to effect a merger with MBPXL. Conagra gained 1/4 to 21 1/4 and MBPXL added 1/4 to 26 1/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also fell, with the market-value index off 0.45 point to 151.49.

In Chicago, wheat and oats were irregularly higher, corn higher and soybeans substantially higher on the Board of Trade.

At the close, soybeans were 4 to 8 1/4 cents higher, January \$6.87 a bushel; wheat was 1/4 to 3/4 cents higher, December \$3.64 1/4; corn was 1 to 1 1/4 cents higher, December \$2.24, and oats were 2 to 4 1/2 cents higher, December \$1.33.

China Buys U.S. Grain

PEKING, Dec. 7 — A senior Chinese official said China intends to buy six million tons of U.S. grain in 1979 and at least five million tons in each of the next three years.

Keng Piao, a Chinese politburo member with special responsibility for foreign affairs, made the statement at a meeting with a delegation of visiting U.S. senators. It was the most specific disclosure of Chinese grain-buying intentions since recent trips to China by U.S. officials, including Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland.

In other Chinese developments, Peking and Sweden have signed an agreement on industrial, scientific and technological cooperation that opens the door to a vast increase in trade — currently at a low level — between the two countries.

China has also asked two Japanese companies for help in modernizing lead and zinc refineries, company officials said today. China made the request when Mitsubishi Metal Corp., a major non-ferrous metal ore refiner, and Nichimen Co., a leading trading house, sent a joint mission to Peking last month November, a Mitsubishi spokesman said.

NV Koninklijke Nederlandse Gegluegenfabriek Fokker also said the Chinese government is interested in producing Fokker F-28 Fellowship under license. The Chinese asked about a license during the visit of a delegation here a few weeks ago.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Britain			
Barclays Bank			
Year	1977	1978	
Open Net	113.50	103.70	
Per Share	N.A.	N.A.	
Net Income	122.40	113.30	
Per Share	N.A.	N.A.	

General Electric			
First Half	1977	1978	
Revenue	1,180	1,100	
Profits	162.90	14.80	
Lyons (J.)			
First Half	1977	1978	
Revenue	382.00	365.00	
Profits	9.00	6.40	

Netherlands			
Boschmann-Tetterode			
Year	1977	1978	
Revenue	1,267	1,127	
Profits	24.20	22.70	
Per Share	6.62	6.18	

Switzerland			
Kreditbank			
Year	1977	1978	
Profits	2,303	1,830	
(Figures in Swiss Francs)			

U.S.			
International Harvester			
Year	1977	1978	
Revenue	2,080	1,710	
Profits	73.03	75.43	
Per Share	2.41	2.56	

Tesoro Petroleum			
Year	1977	1978	
Revenue	329.40	302.80	
Profits	2.50	28.57	
Per Share	0.19	1.75	

U.S.			
Year	1977	1978	
Revenue	1,300	1,200	
Profits	21.62	67.74	
Per Share	1.75		

(Figures in U.S. Dollars)



The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and bank notes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is one of America's 50 largest banks). It also includes a number of

countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You may not notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants — but lean enough not to keep you waiting for decisions.

As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group, we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

TDB Holding Group: US\$4.8 billion in assets; US\$457.8 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of 30th June, 1978.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bignata, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chitasso, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.

Trade Development Bank

Trade Development Bank (France) S.A., located at 20, Place Vendôme, Paris, offers clients a full range of international banking services.

Monroe Auto Equipment Company

has named

Edward P. Ingersoll

as Managing Director of Monroe International, S.A.

Mr. Ingersoll, formerly General Manager of Monroe's Spanish subsidiary, is located in Brussels.

NE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1978										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100% High Low Last Close										High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100% High Low Last Close										High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100% High Low Last Close										High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100% High Low Last Close									
124	124	Butterlin	1.0	4.5	6	17%	17%	17%	17%	174	174	Dorcas	1.2	10	9	11%	15%	15%	15%	34	22%	GILLO	1.0	2.8	5	4%	34%	35%	35%	124	124	Butterlin	1.0	4.5	6	17%	17%	17%	17%
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Flash... Paris Bourse

DEC. 7, 1978

COMPANY	INDUS.	1978 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Dec. 7	HIGH-LOW NOV.-WED.	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SH.— 75, '74, '77	SHS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE.....	Petrol	593 - 300	538	539 - 536	7	3.3	83.00 - 55.63c - 82.00	14,774	Capital Increase; one free share 5 old ones, valid as of Jan. 1, 1978.
BOUYGUES.....	Construct.	930 - 322.10	789	779 - 762	9	3.5	25.92 - 30.34c - 83.50c	600	Group 3rd quarter '78 turnover (ex. taxes) 987.09 MF vs. 805 MF (+22.9%).
BSN GERVAUX DANONE.....	Glass food	690 - 311.60	580	580 - 562	29	4.7	24.29 - 20.12c - 20.10c	2,332	As of Sept. 30, group control. turnover = 10,799 MF vs. 9,618 MF (+12.2%).
CHARGEURS REUNIS.....	Shipping Air transp.	214.90 - 125	183.50	185 - 182.50	12	6.4	16.41 - 13.34 - 15.60	1,866	Subs. UTA 9 months '78 sales 2,088 MF (+17.7% vs. 9 months '77).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE.....	Public works	134.20 - 80	126	127 - 123.10	9	6.3	18.02 - 24.40c - 14.30c	1,672	Activity up abroad (Africa, Mid and East) and 1979 looks further promising.
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE...	Bank	144.20 - 98.10	131.80	129.80 - 126.10	10	6.1	15.85 - 14.08c - 13.30	5,768	QCF head manager of the ICI consortium in extra 330ml. credit for Brazil payment.
CREDIT INDUSTRI. & COMM.	Bank	133 - 74	124.80	125 - 123	14	5.6	10.84 - 8.74 - 9.90	4,528	New SICAV in French securities (FRANCO) be offered public by CIC group as of Sept. 1.
CREUSOT-LOIRE.....	Heavy Ind.	103.30 - 48.60	65.50	63.10 - 61	—	—	9.62 - 5.56c - —	3,684	Company's first 9 months '78 turnover (ex. taxes) = 4,298 MF (+3.3% vs. '77).
BURAFRANCE.....	Holding	370 - 142	341	339.80 - 333.10	5	3.4	35.90c - 54.30c - 69.50c	2,193	'77-78 net operating income p. 13c. 204F. vs. 135F. Net div. 13F. vs. 12F.
FERROD S.A.F.....	Equip. Autom.	590 - 326	462	468 - 461	12	4.5	29.27 - 73.01c - 38.20	1,574	Ferrod acquires Soma Europe Tr. machines (Saint-Gilles).
HMETAL.....	Mining	73.05 - 45.80	57.20	56.30 - 54.90	6	6.6	2.44 - 21.51c - 10.32	7,944	Copper-nickel (USA) 1st sem. '78 turnover 5212.88 Mli. vs. \$171.2 Mli. in '77 (+4.2%).
MOET-HEINNESSY.....	Beverag.	614 - 312.10	580	584 - 579	28	1.4	5.71 - 12.71c - 20.80c	3,158	First 9 months consolidated turnover (ex. taxes) = 1,293 MF (+26% vs. '77).
NORD (Compagnie du).....	Holding	38.50 - 15	27.30	27.40 - 27	—	5.5	0.29 - 1.72 - -2.15	13,284	Banque Rothschild-Cie. du Nord met to be submitted to December 19 meeting.
PECHINEY-UG. KUHLMANN.....	Chem. min.	110 - 63	82	82.90 - 77.60	15	6.1	6.30 - 6.00c - 5.60	25,491	1st 9 months '78 consol. turnover = 20.3 (+3.6%) of which 32.5% from overseas.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN.....	Holding	535 - 241.10	500	499 - 488	4	2.3	42.79 - 132.77 - 134.45c	9,862	GEPCO, key transport sub-subs. acquiring Transports Citroen and 50% of 978 first semester turnover = 9,176 MF vs. 9,278 MF (+1.1%).
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.).....	Petrol	98 - 51.20	82.50	82 - 79.90	—	7.3	— - - - -	5,450	1st 8-month '78-79 group consol. net = 2,445 MF vs. 2,077 MF (+17.7%).
REDOUTE.....	Mail order	650 - 451	560	565 - 556	12	3.2	45.57 - 47.84c - 48.00c	926	1st semester '78 consol. turnover 13,164 MF vs. 12,394 MF in 1977 (+4.4%).
RHONE-POULENC.....	Chemicals	124.90 - 47.60	123.70	124 - 116.50	28	4.9	5.83 - 6.34 - 4.40c	18,941	1st semester '78 consol. turnover 13,164 MF vs. 12,394 MF in 1977 (+4.4%).
ROBECO.....	Invest. Comp.	384 - 337.40	343.70	353 - 343.50	—	10.5	(not relevant)	25,300	Italiano assembly site 5% share tribution (77-78) as of December 31.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL.....	Ski manuf.	1900 - 1399	1895	1870 - 1845	27	1.2	75.74 - 87.48 - 70.00c	318	1st sem. '78-79 group consol. turnover 363.77 MF vs. 314.29 MF (+15.7%).

(b) Tax credit not included.
c Consolidated.

These Bonds have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 of the United States and may not be offered or sold in the United States or to nationals or residents thereof.

NEW ISSUE *These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of course.*

SDR 25,000,000

SVERIGES INVESTERINGSBANK

AKTIEBOLAG

(Swedish Investment Bank Limited)

9% Bonds Due 1985

The following have agreed to subscribe or procure subscribers for the above-mentioned Bonds:

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Chase Manhattan Limited

Crédit Lyonnais

Credit Suisse First Boston (Asia) Limited

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Scandinavian Bank Limited

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

8th December, 1978

(Continued on Page 11)

5010101

NYSE Closing Prices December 7

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 12)

A revenue of
15% and +


before amortization
(all expenses deducted:
insurance,
administration
maintenance).

**An industrial
investment is
offered to private
investors:**

Own
ICU

FREE CONTAINERS



- 
- (Two types: 20 or 40 ft.)
- *High return*
 - *Quarterly income*
 - *A certificate of ownership*

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ICCU CONTAINER FLEET
MANAGEMENT SA
La Levratte 18
1250 NYON (SWITZERLAND)
☎ (022) 61.77.33

any coupon HT 3

For more information, without obligation, please address this to ICCU.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone No. Home _____ Office _____

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices December 7, 1978

High Low Close Chg				
4579 AdbiBil	5179	189	19	
4580 AdbiBil	5179	189	19	
4581 Agnico E	524	54	54	
4582 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4583 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4584 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4585 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4586 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4587 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4588 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4589 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4590 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4591 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4592 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4593 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4594 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4595 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4596 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4597 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4598 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4599 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4600 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4601 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4602 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4603 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4604 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4605 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4606 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4607 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4608 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4609 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4610 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4611 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4612 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4613 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4614 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4615 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4616 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4617 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4618 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4619 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4620 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4621 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4622 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4623 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4624 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4625 Alcan A	524	54	54	
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4627 Alcan A	524	54	54	
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4631 Alcan A	524	54	54	
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4635 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4636 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4637 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4638 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4639 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4640 Alcan A	524	54	54	
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4650 Alcan A	524	54	54	
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4675 Alcan A	524	54	54	
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4679 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4680 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4681 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4682 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4683 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4684 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4685 Alcan A	524	54	54	
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4696 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4697 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4698 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4699 Alcan A	524	54	54	
4700 Alcan A	524	54	54	

High Low Close Chg				
23391 Nacvas	1001	Norcan	B W	
1001 Norcan	11700	Oakwood	700	
11700 Oakwood	3300	Olan	300	
3300 Olan	3300	Olan	300	
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International

Stock Indexes					
	1978				
Year	High	High	Low	Com	
98.78	109.99	116.18	95.35	Comp	
118.02	109.99	119.29	94.64	Comp	
139.28	139.29	144.46	141.16	Comp	
491.50	491.50	533.53	423.40	Comp	
348.51	348.50	364.83	285.42	Comp	
70.74	70.74	80.32	56.45	Comp	
123.03	123.03	127.35	78.10	Comp	
524.38	524.38	564.79	471.19	Comp	
647.28	647.28	664.79	544.04	Comp	
668.37	668.37	684.79	567.91	Comp	
303.50	303.50	342.00	289.38	Comp	
(c) mid				Comp	

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

874-83	9734	9834	Borden 5-92	91
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PULLMAN INC.

November 15, 1978, the Board of Directors of the Board and Mr. C.F. Latta, President of Pullman Incorporated, Mr. Latta has been appointed to the Pullman Kellogg division.

Cassey said that this action is in keeping with his responsibilities as Chief Executive Officer of the company. He also noted that he had achieved the highest rating in the company for his performance as its president. He stated that he was confident that his successor, Mr. Latta, would continue to lead the company to success.

Thomas J. Ryan, who was previously President of the company, was named Vice President of Pullman Kellogg.

Tokyo Exchange

December 7, 1978

	Price Yen	Price Yen
Motor	370 Matsui E. Wks	180
Print	440 Mitsubishi Hyv Ind.	280
nk	380 Mitsubishi	400
oto	280 Mitsui Co.	300
	260 Mitsubishi	580
Motor	360 Nissan Elec.	270
	300 Sharp	470
air L.	940 Sony Corp	1,510
EL Pw.	2,630 Sumitomo Bank	280
op	1,170 Tohoku Marine	240
ewery	646 Tokuda	495
u	442 Tottin	129
	280 Tokyo Marine	185
EL Ind.	390 Toray	512
	720 Toyota	769

I THINK WE CAN COME TO A DECISION RIGHT NOW. WE'LL SEND YOU 500 IN ASSORTED COLORS. YES? WHICH COLOR DON'T YOU WANT? HMM... YOU REALIZE THAT MEANS WE'LL HAVE TO REPACKAGE....ADDS TO OUR COST. YES. WELL, LOOK DOWN THE COLUMN THAT SAYS 'BROKEN PACKAGES'. UH-HUH,...TOO HIGH? TELL YOU WHAT, SINCE IT'S A QUANTITY ORDER, I'M WILLING TO SPLIT THE DIFFERENCE OVER THE PRICE ORIGINALLY QUOTED. YES?...OKAY YOU'LL GET ALL THE COLORS. EXCEPT THE BLUE, WELL, WHEN I TALKED TO YOUR MR. PETRIE HE SAID IT WAS ALL RIGHT. OH YES, I TALKED TO HIM. SAID YOU HAVE ENOUGH IN STOCK. ENOUGH TO HOLD YOU FOR AWHILE. SAID TO TELL YOU IF YOU HAD ANY DOUBTS, UH-HUH. OH, OF COURSE, YOU'RE IN A BIND? WE'LL GET THAT ORDER ON A PLANE TONIGHT. RIGHT. THANK YOU. WE HAVE NO MORE.

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DEALING WITH...PHONE! THAT'S
THE WAY THEY DO BUSINESS.**

Do you need details...a decision right now...give-and-take? Then it's the telephone to the U.S.A. You won't wait hours—or even overnight—for an answer as you must with other means of communications. Right on the spot you can explore, persuade, explain—and close the sale. The cost isn't much when you consider the results.



مکتبہ اسلامیہ لاہور

Sales figures are unofficial

o-New yearly low, o-New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are estimated discounts based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

D=Average extra or extras, B=Annual rate plus stock dividend, C=Liquidating dividend, D=Declared or paid in preceding 12 months, E=Declared or paid extra dividend or split-up, F=Paid in preceding 12 months, determined on an action taken at last dividend meeting, but occurred at past year's year, G=Occasional issue with dividends in arrears, H=New issue, I=Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend, L=Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or no-distribution date.

X=Ex-dividend or ex-rights, Y=Ex-dividend and paid in full, Z=Sales in full.

CL=Colled, wd=When distributed, w=When issued, ww=With warrants, ww=Without warrants, xls=Ex-distribution.

V=In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or Securities assumed by such companies

(Continued from Page 15)

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